

The  
CANADIAN  
ROSE  
ANNUAL



1964





MRS ANNE GRABER  
10 FAIRFAX CRES  
SCARBOROUGH ONT

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The  
Canadian  
Rose Annual  
1964

ORVILLE E. BOWLES

EDITOR



*Published by*

THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY

Toronto, Ontario



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# Preface

ONCE again it is a pleasure to bring you *The Canadian Rose Annual* and with it the knowledge and experience of scientists, professors, rosarians, writers and many successful rose gardeners. The true lover of the Rose holds no secrets, and is always willing to pass on the knowledge gained through years of culture to others with less experience.

On behalf of our members we wish to extend our thanks and grateful appreciation to the many friends of the Society who gave so generously of their time and knowledge in its preparation — including our friends over the border and across the sea.

*The Clearing House* has again been prepared by Mr. Harold C. Cross and *The Rose Analysis* by Mrs. W. A. MacDonald. They have been carefully prepared as in former years and we are indeed pleased to have these important features so well presented.

Again our advertisers have been loyal and generous in their support, making the presentation of this book possible. In appreciation we again solicit for them the continued patronage of our members and friends. We welcome the assistance of several new supporters in this section.

We hope all who read these pages will find them interesting and instructive, and that they will lead to a better understanding of the purpose of our Society — the extension and improvement of the culture of the Rose; a symbol of all that is good and beautiful in life.

ORVILLE E. BOWLES

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## The Rose

IN spite of centuries of disturbances, upheavals and turmoils, the rose has persisted and improved to become an ever-living symbol, that come what may, Beauty shall not perish from the earth, and that of all the works of men, none is greater.

That in the trials and tribulations through which he has passed, he has still found time! Nay, made time, to produce the modern rose as a permanent memorial to all that is Good and Beautiful in Life. For while the rose lives — so will man's thoughts turn from horrors, fears, devices and stratagems to return to the beauty which abides in the mind and urges him to produce that which is better and more beautiful.

*Author unknown*



'ANNE WATKINS' (H.T.)  
'Ena Harkness' × 'Grand'mère Jenny'  
Raised by Watkins Roses Ltd.

TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE AND CERTIFICATE OF MERIT, 1962

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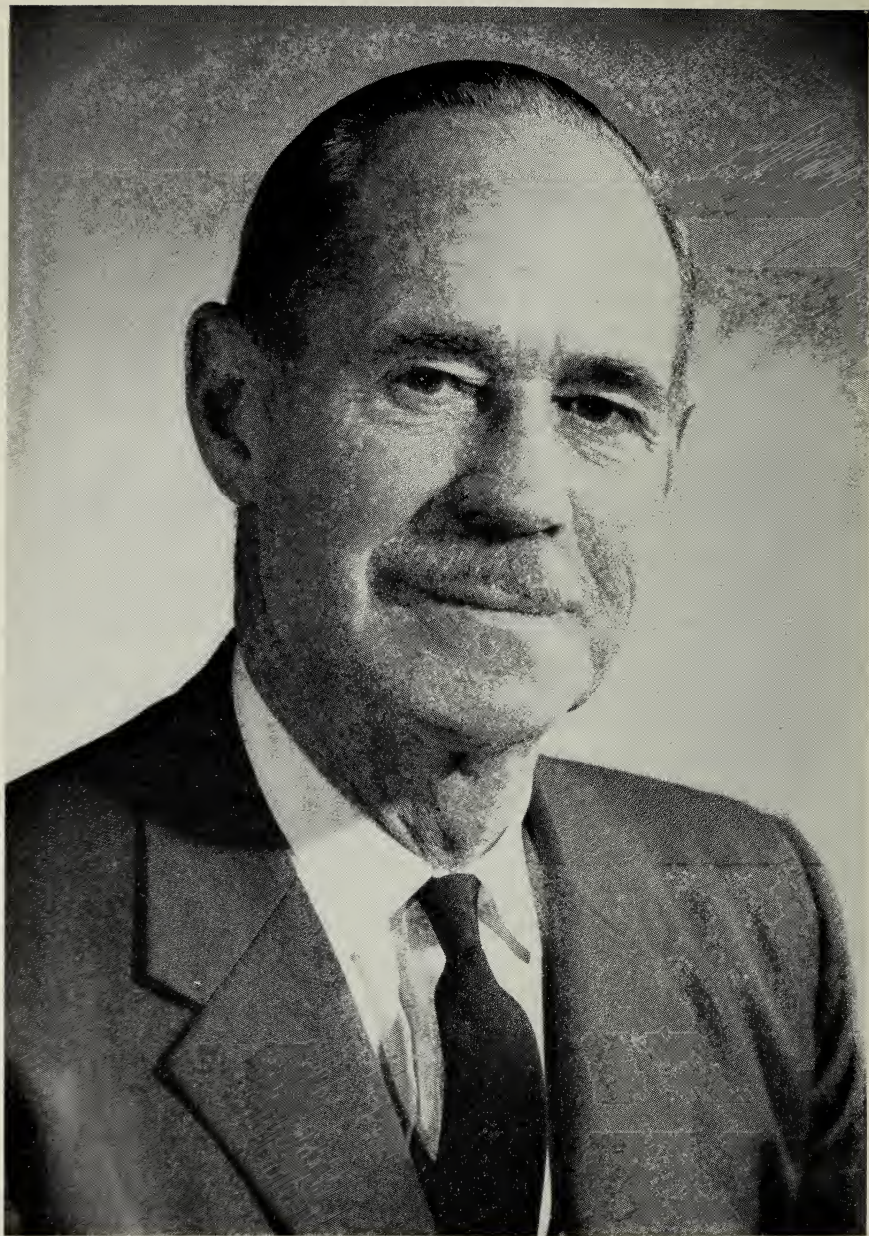
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Horticultural Society of the Town of Mount Royal	St. Catharines and District Rose Society
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LIEUT.-COL. F. E. (MIKE) GOULDING, E.D.

# A Message from the President

IT is with gratitude, and with some degree of humility, that I assume the responsibilities bestowed on me as President.

Our past Presidents have guided the development and progress of the Society very successfully. It will be no easy task, but I will do my best to continue to further the interests of the Society and to help assure its continued growth.

For the Society to grow and prosper, it requires more than just an active Board of Directors and Officers. Every member can contribute to its success and progress. Members can participate by obtaining new members; by submitting articles for publication in *The Canadian Rose Annual* or *The Rose Bulletin*; by a letter expressing your views on matters concerning the Society; your correspondence will indicate your interest and thus encourage those directing the affairs of the Society.

The past year had many highlights. To mention only a few, there was the incorporation of the Society, and its recognition as a Charitable Organization by The Department of National Revenue. There was also a very successful Annual Rose Show held at Richmond Hill, Ontario, "The Town of a Million Roses", with the Richmond Hill Chamber of Commerce acting as our host.

It became necessary to increase the Annual Dues in order to maintain the high standard of our *Annual*, to increase the size of *The Rose Bulletin* and to meet the ever-increasing costs of administration and service to the members. Last but not least, we were able to balance our budget and end 1963 with a favourable bank balance.

Generally speaking, weather conditions were favourable, and most growers had an abundance of beautiful blooms throughout a longer than usual growing season. We hope that 1964 will be as kind to our gardens and as satisfying as the year just ended. For with good weather, good garden stock, and sound gardening practices, we can be assured of strong, healthy roses.

To each member may I express my hope that this coming year will bring many happy hours of pleasure and satisfaction in your gardens, and our roses will be a joy to behold from coast to coast.

F. E. (MIKE) GOULDING

PRESIDENTS  
*of*  
 THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY  
*and its predecessor*  
 THE ROSE SOCIETY OF ONTARIO

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1916-17-18	Mrs. G. Graeme Adam*
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1932-3	Mr. A. J. Webster
1934-5	Mr. P. L. Whytock*
1936-7	Mr. A. J. Webster
1938-9	Mr. P. L. Whytock*
1940	Mr. D. C. Patton
1941-2	Mr. A. A. Norton
1943-4-5	Activities Suspended
1946-7	Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Rose*
1948-9	Mr. A. J. Webster
1950-1	Mr. F. F. Dufton*
1952-3	Miss Mabel Stoakley
1954-5	Mrs. H. P. Marshall
1956-7	Mr. F. F. Dufton*
1958-9	Mr. W. J. Keenan
1960-61	Mrs. J. H. Baillie
1962-3	Mr. Eric Billington
1964	Lieut.-Col. F. E. Goulding

\* — Deceased



# The Annual Meeting

MRS. H. MILLAR

THE Annual Meeting of The Canadian Rose Society was held on October 7th, 1963 in the Blue Flame Room of the Consumers' Gas Company, 19 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ontario. The meeting was opened at 8.00 p.m. by the President, Mr. Eric Billington, who presided over the meeting and the Secretary, Mrs. H. Millar, acted as secretary of the meeting.

The President in opening the meeting expressed his appreciation of the fine attendance and extended a warm welcome to all members and friends present and especially to those who had travelled some distance to be with us at this time. He reviewed briefly the past growing season that had been so kind to the rose gardener enabling the production of blooms of superior quality as evidenced by the exhibit of autumn roses that had been prepared by many members; a reminder that the beauty of the rose remains with us from June to the autumn frosts — its bloom period far exceeding any other widely grown flower.

Assurance was then requested of the Secretary that the meeting was properly assembled. After reading those sections of the by-laws pertaining to the Annual Meeting the President was assured by the Secretary that the meeting was properly convened.

Upon a motion made by Mr. F. E. Goulding, seconded by Mr. R. McLaren, the minutes of the Annual Meeting held on October 3rd, 1962, and recorded in the 1963 *Annual*, were taken as read.

Mr. M. A. Cadsby, a Vice-President and a member of the Nominating Committee, in accordance with By-Law No. 1, section 17, advised the meeting that since no nominations had been received other than those put forward by the Nominating Committee, the following Directors had been declared elected for a period of (3) three years.

Mrs. R. M. Brophy	Mr. G. S. Flagler	Mr. R. McLaren
Mrs. G. H. Griffin	Mr. R. A. Lyle	Mr. F. Purkis
		Mrs. G. M. Smith

The President then introduced to the meeting those new Directors that had been appointed since the last meeting, namely, Mr. S. J. Buckett, Mr. H. C. Dollery, and Mrs. G. M. Smith. He also drew to the attention of the meeting the loss from the Board of Directors of Mr. W. M. Earl who had found it necessary to tender his resignation due to heavy pressure of business.

At the request of the President the proposed changes in the by-laws of the Society, of which each member had received a copy in accordance with Section 22 thereof, were read by Mr. M. A. Cadsby. His motion that the proposed changes be adopted, seconded by Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, was carried.

The Treasurer, Mr. F. E. Goulding, then presented his report to the Meeting and expressed the appreciation of the Society for the work done by the auditors, Mr. S. B. Bartlett, C.A. and Mr. W. J. Keenan. His motion that the auditors be re-appointed for 1964, seconded by Mr. J. W. Whytock, was carried.

The President then brought to the attention of the Meeting the loss suffered by the Society in the passing of former President Mr. Frederick F. Dufton of Cobourg, Ontario who had been President during the years 1950, 1951, 1956, and 1957. During his active years Mr. Dufton had been a successful competitor at the Society's shows and was noted for the extensive rose garden he developed in the Muskoka area under difficult conditions of terrain and climate. In recent years Mr. Dufton had been a Patron of the Society.

Another serious loss to the Society was felt in the death of Mrs. P. A. Thomson of Montreal. In former years her large rose garden was a great source of support for our shows in which she was always a formidable contender. In later years she has been a very generous Patron of the Society and in her last Will and Testament her interest in the Society was evidenced by a very greatly appreciated gift.

The serious loss in the passing of Mrs. H. C. Dollery, a sitting member of the Board of Directors, was recorded in the 1963 *Annual*. An ardent horticulturist noted for her talent in flower arranging she gave generously of her time and talent until her fatal illness.

### *We Shall Remember Them*

The President then addressed the Meeting at length and stated in part "It is not given to many societies to record fifty years of

continued service and progress such as our Society has enjoyed. The past year has been an active and an eventful year for The Canadian Rose Society.

As members of this Society are aware it became 'abundantly clear from the information provided by the Treasurer in his report to the last Annual Meeting that the financial position of the Society required immediate attention. This situation made it necessary for your Directors to propose an increase in membership fees and at a Special General Meeting called in November 1962 the proposed increase was approved.

At our last Annual Meeting the Treasurer reported a deficit in excess of \$700.00. You have now learned from the report just submitted that this deficit has been wiped out and your Society now has a balance to its credit which does not include the \$1,000.00 bequest mentioned earlier in the Meeting. This is very gratifying inasmuch as we have been faced with an ever increasing debt during the past few years.

Your Directors realized that for a period of time the increase in membership fees would likely have an adverse effect on total membership. This anticipated loss did develop but there is every indication that we are recovering as our present membership lists indicate that we have almost one thousand members in good standing. It is interesting to note that in the current calendar year to date the increased fees have brought in considerably more revenue than was received from this source in the preceding twelve months. We now have a solvent Society that will grow in stature and service. We receive no Government grants of any form.

In May of this year your Society co-operated with The Garden Club of Toronto in their Spring Flower Show "Holiday with Flowers" which was held for three days at O'Keefe Centre. Our grateful thanks are due Mr. R. A. Lyle, one of your Directors, and his committee for their hard work and capable planning of this effort.

Then on June 22nd our National Rose Show was held at Richmond Hill, Ontario in co-operation with the Richmond Hill Chamber of Commerce. This National Show was one of the largest and best in the history of the Society. The weather was very pleasant and the large display of beautiful roses were greatly enjoyed by the very large attendance. Our congratulations and thanks go

to His Worship Mayor William J. Neal of Richmond Hill, the Richmond Hill Chamber of Commerce and their committee appointed to assist our own Show Committee in staging this lovely show. No effort was spared and it was certainly a job well done.

Our thanks and appreciation are again due the editors of your Society's publications. *The Canadian Rose Annual 1963* is once again an outstanding work and our grateful thanks go to Mr. Orville E. Bowles, the editor, for the time and effort he spent in creating this fine *Annual*. *The Rose Bulletin* prepared and edited by Mr. M. A. Cadsby continues to be a valuable source of information and help for our members.

My term of office as your President has now expired. It has been a very interesting two years of difficult times and happy events; a period of challenge to improve the status of your Society both in organization and financial position. During this period Letters Patent were obtained from the Secretary of State of Canada incorporating your Society by Charter granted pursuant to The Dominion Companies Act. We have seen the Society advance from a position of financial deficit to one of surplus and in these accomplishments I would request your indulgence in expressing a measure of pride.

I am very grateful to your Board of Directors, the Committee Chairmen and their committees who have given their time and effort on behalf of the Society. To them must go the credit for the things we have achieved; to them we are much indebted and I thank them sincerely.

When your new President is appointed he along with your Board of Directors will require the united support of you, the membership, to go forward in the building of a greater Canadian Rose Society".

The Guest Speaker, Mr. Russell F. Gomme, Secretary of the Ontario Horticultural Association was introduced by Mr. R. A. Lyle and gave a very enjoyable talk on the activities of Ontario horticultural societies which he supported with slides. This was greatly appreciated by the members present and at the conclusion was thanked on behalf of the Society by Mr. F. N. Comper.

At this point in the Meeting Mr. Jack G. McIntyre of Montreal and a member of our Society as well as being a member of The Canadian Centennial Rose Executive Committee spoke at length outlining the Centennial Rose Contest. Mr. Eric Billington,

Mr. M. A. Cadsby and Mr. S. McConnell responded giving the thoughts and decisions of the Board of Directors in connection with the contest.

The report of the judges of the Autumn Show, Mrs. M. C. Hooper and Mr. C. F. Davis, was then received and it was learned that the S. B. Bartlett Challenge Trophy for highest aggregate score had been won by President Eric Billington while Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn carried off the honours in the Decorative Section.

A vote of thanks was then extended by the President to The Consumers Gas Company for the use of the Blue Flame Room in holding this meeting; also a vote of thanks to Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, Mrs. R. M. Brophy and Mr. R. A. Lyle who were responsible for the evening's arrangements.

There being no further business to come before the meeting it was then adjourned with an invitation to all present to enjoy the refreshments that had been prepared and to view the lovely roses that had made up the Autumn Show.



# The National Rose Show

NINA E. L. MARSHALL

ON the invitation of The Chamber of Commerce of Richmond Hill, Ontario, a very successful rose show was staged on Saturday, June 22, 1963, in the Richmond Hill High School.

Richmond Hill is a thriving community about ten miles north of Metropolitan Toronto and is sometimes referred to as the "Town of a million roses" due to the tremendous number of roses which are grown there for commercial use each year.

A new dimension was added to show day with the emergence of our very first Rose Queen, Miss Donna Cattermole of Richmond Hill, whose crowning took place at the Rose Queen Ball, which was sponsored by The Chamber of Commerce and under the direction of Mr. Douglas Boyd, the President. Two lovely Princesses, Miss Patsi Higgs and Miss Debbie McConkey were selected by the judges to support the Rose Queen and rode with her in the parade which took place in the afternoon of Show Day.

The President of The Canadian Rose Society, Mr. Eric Billington, was in charge of the ceremonies preceding the Rose Show which was officially opened by His Worship, William J. Neal, the Mayor of Richmond Hill. During the afternoon the Symphony Orchestra of Richmond Hill provided music for the guests and the intermissions were filled with delightful organ music.

The commercial greenhouses in the locality were open for inspection on this day and many beautiful roses from these and other nurseries added interest to the show by exhibiting displays featuring new varieties.

In spite of a very late spring and two damaging frosts in May we were most fortunate to have such a number of good roses. Seventy-two exhibitors placed five hundred and seventy exhibits, and it was gratifying to see so many new names on the cards. An unusual number of very good specimens made the choosing of the Best in Show a bit difficult for the judges. This honour went to Mr. Alan Stollery for a fine bloom of *Crimson Glory* so it carried

off not only the P. H. Mitchell Challenge Trophy but also the Red Rose Tea Trophy for the Best Red Rose in the Show. The Best White in the Show was a bloom of *Frau Karl Druschki* grown and exhibited by Mr. Val Taylor, thus winning the Canadian Oil Companies Ltd. silver tray.

The winner of the Sir Harry Oakes Challenge Trophy, the sweepstakes award, was that master rosarian Mr. George Culver, who also won the C.R.S. medal in classes 9 to 31 inclusive and the bronze medal from The National Rose Society of Great Britain for highest score in classes 35 to 43 inclusive.

To Mrs. L. Neil went the Col. W. G. MacKendrick D.S.O. Challenge Trophy for the novice sweepstakes award and also a C.R.S. medal for a specimen bloom in class 64.

We noted with very real regret that no airborne exhibits arrived for the show. These roses are always of such special interest to all of us but with the vagaries of our climate at times, and the wide variance of the rose growing locations in our country, it is understandable. On occasions in the past we well remember that some mighty fine blooms from Vancouver gave very stiff competition in the selection of Best in the Show which is remarkable when one considers that they must be picked, packed and flown across the continent.

We were interested to see how much the Decorative Classes added to the beauty of the show and that the entries were on a higher scale of achievement than ever before. There were 85 arrangements and the competition was very keen, so much so in fact that there was a three-way tie for the sweepstakes award. Mrs. R. A. Lyle, Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn and Mrs. T. J. F. Ross were the three ladies involved in the tie and we owe them a vote of thanks for adding so much interest to the show. Others who did excellent work and won ribbons were Mrs. J. H. Baillie, Mrs. M. A. Cadsby and Mrs. W. R. McLaren.

Unfortunately, space does not permit the mentioning of all prize winners but we would like to mention that we saw excellent blooms with red ribbons attached from the gardens of former President, Mr. W. J. Keenan, President Eric Billington, President-elect for 1964, Mr. F. H. Goulding, Mr. Milton Cadsby, Mr. Orville Bowles, Mrs. G. M. Smith, Mrs. G. H. Griffin, Mrs. Sheila Jupp, Mrs. Maria Kertesz and from Hamilton, Mrs. A. L.

Naismith and Dr. C. T. Moyle.

Each year better staging techniques are employed and it is this which plays such a part in presenting a show of good appearance. The show committee was exceptionally well organized this year and much credit is due this very energetic and responsible group. Unless one has worked on the exhibition committee over a period of years it is impossible to appreciate just how much these volunteers gave of their time and talents. Mr. C. F. Davis and his co-chairman Mr. R. A. Lyle are to be congratulated for their work in heading up this committee with strong support from Mrs. Sheila Jupp. On behalf of all members of The Canadian Rose Society we say a sincere "Thank You" to each and everyone who worked so hard to make the show a great success.

Finally, we wish to extend our deep appreciation to The Chamber of Commerce of Richmond Hill under the leadership of Mr. Douglas Boyd, and all the other civic officials whose full co-operation and goodwill made the whole venture such pleasure.

Improved show standards each year will provide the stimulus for enthusiastic support from visitors and exhibitors alike. With this in mind we will look forward to the 1964 Rose Show with anticipation. Under the guiding hand of our new President, Mr. F. H. Goulding, who has demonstrated his ability to grow and exhibit fine roses, we are assured of a beautiful exhibition. See you there!





MINIATURE CHINA ROSES

'Perle de Monterra'    'Dwarf King'  
'Baby Masquerade'    'Baby Gold Star'    'Rosina'  
   'Pour Toi'    'Presumida'  
'Simple Simon'    'Cinderella'    'Coralin'

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# Trophies and Prizes Awarded at The 1963 Rose Show

The Richmond Hill High School, Wright Street, Richmond Hill

June 22, 1963

(Compiled by Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Buckett)

## *Section A — Canadian Rose Society National Trophy Classes*

### *CLASS*

- A. *W. J. Keenan Challenge Bowl* — Four Specimen H.T. Blooms, each of four different varieties. Each variety to be in individual containers: 1 George Culver, 2 Alan Stollery, 3 Mrs. Mona Willinsky.
- B. *Miss Mabel Stoakley Challenge Trophy* — Luncheon Table Decoration (See Section S. Class 80) : 1 Mrs. T. J. F. Ross, 2 Mrs. V. Hawkins, 3 Mrs. Agnes Waalsley.
- C. *Paul B. Sanders Memorial Challenge Trophy* — Exhibit of New Roses — introduced 1957 or later, one to three blooms, sprays or stems of at least six distinct varieties. Shown in individual containers: 1 W. J. Keenan, 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 3 George Culver.
- D. *P. L. Whytock Challenge Trophy* — Exhibit of Floribunda or Polyantha roses. Three varieties, two stems of each variety. Shown in individual containers: 1 R. C. Scott, 2 Mrs. G. M. Smith, 3 no award.
- E. *Henry Bertram Memorial Trophy* — Bowl of Eight to Twelve Specimen H.T. or H.P. Blooms. Container to be supplied by exhibitor: 1 O. E. Bowles, 2 M. A. Cadsby, 3 Mrs. M. Kertesz.

## *Section B — Open to Civic, Community and Government Gardens and to Horticultural Societies in Canada*

1. *Dunlop & Sons Ltd. Challenge Trophy* — Display of Roses on table covering approximately 30 sq. ft. Arrangement to count. No Entries.

## *Section C — Regional Trophy Classes*

2. *S. McGredy & Sons Challenge Cup* — Exhibit of Roses. Six distinct varieties, blooms or sprays of any kind. Shown in C.R.S. boxes: 1 W. J. Keenan, 2 Mrs. J. H. Baillie, 3 George Culver.
3. *H. M. Eddie & Sons Ltd. Challenge Trophy* — Ten Specimen H.T. Roses, introduced within the last ten years (1953-1963), separate varieties. Shown in individual containers: 1 M. A. Cadsby, 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 3 no award.
4. *The Walter Moore Memorial Challenge Trophy* — Three varieties, White

or near White H.T. Roses. One Specimen bloom of each. Shown in individual containers: 1 Alan Stollery, 2 Stuart Else, 3 M. A. Cadsby.

5. *Ellis Bros. Ltd. Challenge Trophy*—Three varieties, Yellow H.T. Roses. One Specimen bloom of each. Shown in individual containers: 1 no award, 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 3 P. A. McDougall.
6. *Sir William Meredith Trophy*—Three varieties, Pink H.T. Roses, one Specimen bloom of each. Shown in individual containers: 1 Mrs. Agnes Walmsley, 2 Mrs. G. M. Smith, 3 George Culver.

#### CLASS

7. *Miss Vera McCann Challenge Trophy*—Three varieties Red H.T. Roses. One Specimen bloom of each. Shown in individual containers: 1 P. A. McDougall, 2 George Culver, 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith.
8. *The John H. Dunlop Memorial Challenge Trophy*—Three varieties blend or bi-colour H.T. Roses. One Specimen bloom of each. Shown in individual containers: 1 Mrs. Agnes Walmsley, 2 F. N. Comper, 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith.

*Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal* for Highest aggregate score in Classes 4 to 8 inclusive: 1 Mrs. Agnes Walmsley, 2 (tied) P. A. McDougall and Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 3 (tied) George Culver and Alan Stollery.

#### Section D — Hybrid Teas — Specimen Blooms

##### WHITE or NEAR WHITE

9. One Specimen bloom White Knight or (Message): 1 Mrs. G. M. Smith, 2 Stuart Else, 3 Dr. C. T. Moyle.
10. One Specimen bloom any named variety except White Knight: 1 George Culver, 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 3 V. Wales.

##### LIGHT YELLOW

11. One Specimen bloom McGredy's Yellow: 1 George Culver, 2 no award, 3 no award.
12. One Specimen Bloom, any named variety except McGredy's Yellow: 1 F. E. Goulding, 2 E. Billington, 3 George Culver.

##### MEDIUM to DEEP YELLOW

13. One Specimen bloom, any named variety: 1 Mrs. V. Hawkins, 2 F. N. Comper, 3 F. E. Goulding.

##### YELLOW BLEND

14. One Specimen bloom Peace: 1 Val Taylor, 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 3 Mrs. Hazel Olynee.
15. One Specimen bloom Peace, FULLY OPEN — Centre not showing: 1 Val Taylor, 2 Mrs. G. H. Griffin, 3 Mrs. L. Neil.

16. One Specimen bloom Sutter's Gold: 1 Alan Stollery, 2 F. N. Comper, 3 E. E. Fielding.

17. One Specimen bloom, any named variety except Peace or Sutter's Gold: 1 George Culver, 2 W. J. Keenan, 3 Dr. C. T. Moyle.

##### APRICOT and ORANGE BLEND

18. One Specimen bloom, any named variety: 1 M. A. Cadsby, 2 Mrs. Agnes Walmsley, 3 Mrs. M. Kertesz.

##### PALE PINK



19. One Specimen bloom First Love: 1 F. E. Goulding, 2 V. Wales, 3 no award.
20. One Specimen bloom, any named variety except First Love: 1 Alan Stollery, 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 3 Mrs. M. Kertesz.  
MEDIUM PINK
21. One Specimen bloom, Pink Favourite: 1 no award, 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 3 no award.
22. One Specimen bloom, any named variety except Pink Favourite: 1 George Culver, 2 Dr. C. T. Moyle, 3 Mrs. M. Kertesz.  
PINK BLEND
23. One Specimen bloom, Kordes Perfecta: 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 Miss E. W. Rowland, 3 George Culver.
24. One Specimen bloom, Tiffany: 1 Dr. C. T. Moyle, 2 George Culver, 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith.
25. One Specimen bloom, any named variety except Kordes Perfecta or Tiffany: 1 Stuart Else, 2 Mrs. Agnes Walmsley, 3 Mrs. M. Kertesz.  
DEEP PINK and LIGHT RED
26. One Specimen bloom, Rubaiyat: 1 George Culver, 2 Alan Stollery, 3 no award.
27. One Specimen bloom, any named variety except Rubaiyat: 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 Stuart Else, 3 Mrs. M. L. Oliphant.  
RED
28. One Specimen bloom, Crimson Glory: 1 Val Taylor, 2 Mrs. L. Neil, 3 Dr. C. T. Moyle.
29. One Specimen bloom, any named variety except Crimson Glory: 1 George Culver, 2 S. C. Sterling, 3 M. A. Cadsby.  
RED BLENDS and BI-COLOURS
30. One Specimen bloom, any named variety: 1 Mrs. M. Kertesz, 2 E. Billington, 3 Edward Earl.  
MAUVES (LAVENDER)
31. One Specimen bloom, any named variety: 1 no award, 2 E. Billington, 3 T. H. Taylor.

#### *Section E — Single Hybrid Teas*

32. Naturally grown Single Specimen H.T.: 1 M. A. Cadsby, 2 Mrs. J. H. Baillie, 3 W. J. Keenan.

#### *Section F — To Show Cycle Bloom of Hybrid Tea Rose*

33. Three Roses, one variety, one bud one-fourth open, one bloom one-half open, and one bloom fully open (centre may show). To be shown in one container: 1 F. E. Goulding, 2 Mrs. Agnes Walmsley, 3 George Culver.

*Section G — Floribundas or Polyanthas, naturally grown spray or naturally grown single specimen*

34. *P. L. Whytock Challenge Trophy* — A Collection of Floribunda or Polyantha Roses, not fewer than Six Varieties, Two sprays of each variety. Shown in individual containers: 1 Mrs. S. Jupp, 2 Dr. C. T. Moyle, 3 Mrs. A. L. Naismith.

35. One Spray Single or Semi-double Floribunda, Red: 1 George Culver, 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 3 Mrs. S. Jupp.
  36. One Spray Single or Semi-double Floribunda, Pink: 1 Dr. C. T. Moyle, 2 George Culver, 3 Mrs. M. L. Oliphant.
  37. One Spray Double Floribunda, Red: 1 S. C. Sterling, 2 J. S. Carter, 3 Mrs. S. Jupp.
  38. One Spray Double Floribunda, Pink: 1 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 2 S. C. Sterling, 3 J. S. Carter.
  39. One Spray Floribunda, White: 1 no award, 2 Mrs. S. Jupp, 3 Dr. C. T. Moyle.
  40. One Spray Floribunda, Mauve (Lavender): 1 Mrs. M. L. Oliphant, 2 no award, 3 no award.
  41. One Spray Floribunda, Yellow: 1 Mrs. A. A. Bailie, 2 Mrs. S. Jupp, 3 Mrs. V. Hawkins.
  42. One Spray Floribunda, Multi-colour: 1 Mrs. M. L. Oliphant, 2 Dr. C. T. Moyle, 3 George Culver.
  43. One Spray Polyantha Roses, any variety: 1 George Culver, 2 Mrs. G. H. Griffin.
- National Rose Society of Great Britain Medal for Highest Aggregate score in Classes 35 to 43 inclusive: 1 George Culver, 2 Mrs. M. L. Oliphant, 3 (tied) Mrs. S. Jupp and Dr. C. T. Moyle.*

#### *Section H — Grandifloras*

44. One naturally grown spray or naturally grown single specimen, Red: 1 Mrs. G. Walker, 2 M. A. Cadsby, 3 Alan Stollery.
45. One naturally grown spray or naturally grown single specimen, Yellow: 1 no award, 2 Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 3 no award.
46. One naturally grown spray or naturally grown single specimen, White: no awards.
47. One naturally grown spray or naturally grown single specimen, Pink: 1 Mrs. A. A. Bailie, 2 Mrs. M. L. Oliphant, 3 Mrs. V. Hawkins.

#### *Section H — Hybrid Perpetual*

48. *Ella Baines Memorial Challenge Trophy* — Three Hybrid Perpetuals, one or more varieties: 1 G. Nash, 2 Mrs. M. L. Oliphant, 3 George A. Baker.
49. *T. Eaton Co. Ltd. Challenge Trophy* — One Specimen Bloom Hybrid Perpetual: 1 Val Taylor, 2 Mrs. M. L. Oliphant, 3 no award.

#### *Section J — Climbing Roses*

50. *The Canadian Bank of Commerce Challenge Cup* — Collection of Climbing Roses. Three Stems or Sprays of each variety, one variety to a container (Climbing H.T.'s, H.P.'s and T's excluded): no entries.
51. Two laterals of White or near White Climbing Roses: 1 T. H. Taylor, 2 Mrs. G. H. Griffin, 3 Mrs. Agnes Walmsley.
52. Two laterals Pink Climbing Roses: 1 J. S. Carter, 2 Dr. C. T. Moyle, 3 Mrs. O. Purkis.

53. Two laterals Red Climbing Roses: 1 W. J. Keenan, 2 F. E. Goulding, 3 Mrs. Agnes Walmsley.
54. Two laterals Yellow or Yellow Blends Climbing Roses (Climbing H.T.'s named for the bush type of the same name excluded): 1 Mrs. S. Jupp, 2 W. J. Keenan, 3 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn.  
*Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal* for Highest Aggregate score in Classes 51 to 54 inclusive: W. J. Keenan.

#### *Section K — Miniature Roses, Bush or Climbing*

55. One spray or bloom: 1 F. E. Goulding, 2 Mrs. C. T. Wilson, 3 E. Billington.
56. Collection, four different varieties, bloom or spray: 1 Mrs. C. T. Wilson, 2 W. R. McLaren, 3 Mrs. L. Allen.

*Section L — Miscellaneous Roses including Old-Fashioned Roses, Rugosa, China, Bourbon, Moss, Species, Shrub, Seedlings and any other  
Roses not covered in the above Sections.*

57. One naturally grown Specimen or spray with, or without, side buds: 1 Mrs. C. Helleimer, 2 J. S. Carter, 3 S. C. Sterling.
58. Old Rose Bouquet — To consist of 8 or more blooms or sprays of blooms. May be all one variety or many. Points to go to the bouquets of many varieties. An old rose to be considered one if introduced prior to 1910. 60 Points given for quality of bloom. 40 Points for suitability of container, arrangement and fragrance. The container may be anything the exhibitor wishes to use — preferably something old — an antique or heirloom: 1 Mrs. C. Helleimer, 2 Mrs. O. Purkis, 3 Mrs. J. H. Baillie.  
*Will Tillotson Memorial Award*: 1 Mrs. C. Helleimer, 2 Mrs. O. Purkis, 3 Mrs. J. H. Baillie.

*Section M — Fragrant Roses — Correctly and legibly named, these  
Three classes to be judged on basis of 60 Points for pleasing Fragrance,  
40 Points for Colour, Form, Substance, Stem, Foliage and Condition.*

#### *CLASS*

59. *Mrs. Campbell Reaves Rose Bowl* — (Prize) Six Roses, not fewer than three varieties. Shown in one container: 1 O. E. Bowles, 2 Mrs. A. A. Bailie, 3 Mrs. G. H. Griffin.
60. *A. Alan Gow Memorial Trophy* — Three Roses, any variety or varieties. Shown in one container: 1 Mrs. G. H. Griffin, 2 P. A. McDougall, 3 F. N. Comper.
61. *C. Alan Snowdon Memorial Challenge Trophy* — One Rose, any variety: 1 Mrs. M. L. Oliphant, 2 Mrs. S. Jupp, 3 Mrs. A. A. Bailie.

#### *Section N — Novice Classes (See Rules)*

62. Six H.T. Roses, any variety or varieties: 1 Mrs. L. Neil, 2 Leo M. Brown, 3 R. C. Scott.
63. Three H.T. Roses, any variety or varieties: 1 Mrs. L. Neil, 2 Leo M. Brown, 3 R. G. Whitlock.

64. One Specimen bloom H.T. 1st award in this class will receive *Canadian Rose Society Bronze Medal*: 1 Mrs. L. Neil, 2 Mrs. C. Helleimer, 3 E. E. Fielding.
65. One lateral of Climbing Roses (Climbing H.T.'s, H.P.'s or T.'s excluded): 1 W. J. Comper, 2 R. C. Scott, 3 F. H. Burbidge.
66. One stem or spray of Floribunda or Polyantha Roses: 1 F. H. Burbidge, 2 Edward Earl, 3 Mrs. J. V. Laffey.

#### *Section O — Airborne Exhibits*

67. Six H.T. Roses named, any variety or varieties: no entries.
  68. Three H.T. Roses named, any variety or varieties: no entries.
  69. One H.T. Rose named, any variety or varieties: no entries.
- Archie Selwood Challenge Trophy*—awarded for maximum points in Classes 67, 68 and 69: no award.

#### *Section P — Non-Members*

70. Three H.T. Roses named, any variety or varieties: 1 no award, 2 T. Hails, 3 Mrs. N. Maxey.
71. One H.T. Rose named, any variety: 1 T. Hails, 2 no award, 3 H. C. Chant.

#### *Section Q — Junior Members — Family Membership — under 16 years of age*

#### *CLASS*

72. One Hybrid Tea, any colour: 1 Brian Cadsby, 2 Susan Oliphant, 3 Master Paul Comper.
73. One Rose, other than Hybrid Tea: 1 Marilyn Oliphant, 2 Susan Oliphant.

#### *Section R*

*Best Rose in the Show — P. H. Mitchell Challenge Trophy*, Alan Stollery.  
*Best White or near White Rose in the Show — Canadian Oil Companies Ltd. award*, Val Taylor.  
*Best Red Rose in the Show — The Red Rose Tea Trophy*, Alan Stollery.  
*Sweepstakes Award — Sir Harry Oakes Trophy*, Mr. George Culver.  
*Novice Sweepstakes Award — Col. W. G. MacKendrick D.S.O. Challenge Trophy*, Mrs. L. Neil.

#### *DECORATIVE CLASSES — Roses Through the Years.*

Any Roses may be used in the following classes, not necessarily the varieties suggested in the titles.

#### *Section S — Trophy Classes in the Decorative Section*

74. "My Choice"—An arrangement of roses the way you like them. (*Mrs. P. A. Thomson Challenge Trophy*): 1 Mrs. T. J. F. Ross, 2 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 3 Mrs. G. Abrams.



75. "Elegance" — Symmetrical arrangement including other flowers (*Lady Kemp Memorial Challenge Trophy*): 1 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 2 Mrs. T. J. F. Ross, 3 Mrs. R. A. Lyle.
76. "New Yorker" — An arrangement with a vertical feeling. Other flowers may also be used (*Royal York Challenge Trophy*): 1 Mrs. R. A. Lyle, 2 Mrs. T. J. F. Ross, 3 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn.
77. "Eclipse" — A crescent arrangement (*The Hon. George S. Henry Challenge Trophy*): 1 Mrs. T. J. F. Ross, 2 Mrs. A. A. Bailie, 3 no award.
78. "Grandmere Jenny" — Arrangement in an antique-type container (*Mr. Seely B. Brush Memorial Challenge Trophy*): 1 no award, 2 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 3 Mrs. R. A. Lyle.
79. "Grand Gala" — An all-round arrangement for the centre of a dinner table seating six, roses only, arranged with any suitable foliage (*Mrs. Walter H. Lyon, Roseholme Challenge Trophy*): 1 Mrs. R. A. Lyle, 2 no award, 3 no award.
80. "Bridesmaid" — An all-round arrangement for a luncheon table seating six, suitable for a Bride's shower. Roses only (*Miss Mabel Stoakley Challenge Trophy*): 1 Mrs. T. J. F. Ross, 2 Mrs. V. Hawkins, 3 Mrs. Agnes Walmsley.
81. "Show Girl" — Small basket of roses, not more than fifteen inches over-all (*Brig. A. E. Nash, M.C. Challenge Trophy*): 1 Mrs. G. Abrams, 2 Mrs. R. A. Lyle, 3 Mrs. M. Cadsby.
82. "Red Favourite" — Basket of Red Roses only, any size (*Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Rose Challenge Trophy*): 1 Miss E. M. Rowland, 2 no award, 3 no award.
83. "Blossomtime" — Bowl or vase of Single Hybrid Tea Roses (*Mrs. J. Lockie Wilson Challenge Trophy*): 1 Mrs. R. A. Lyle, 2 no award, 3 Mrs. M. Cadsby.
84. "Crimson Shower" — Arrangement of Red Climbing or Rambler Roses (*Mr. J. Lockie Wilson Memorial Challenge Trophy*): 1 no award, 2 Mrs. M. L. Oliphant, 3 no award.

#### Section T

85. "Independence" — A modern arrangement: 1 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 2 Mrs. R. A. Lyle, 3 no award.
86. "Symphony" — An arrangement stressing rhythm: 1 Mrs. T. J. F. Ross, 2 Mrs. A. A. Bailie, 3 Mrs. M. Cadsby.
87. "Pink Parfait" — An arrangement using pink roses: 1 no award, 2 Miss E. M. Rowland, 3 Mrs. T. J. F. Ross.
88. "Madame Butterfly" — An arrangement, Oriental in feeling: 1 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 2 Mrs. R. A. Lyle, 3 Mrs. T. J. F. Ross.
89. "Garden Party" — A patio arrangement. Fruit may be included: 1 Mrs. M. Cadsby, 2 Mrs. R. A. Lyle, 3 no award.
90. "Duet" — Two related arrangements on different levels: 1 Mrs. R. A. Lyle, 2 Mrs. T. J. F. Ross, 3 no award.
91. "My Fair Lady" — Open to Men Only — An arrangement of roses: 1 George Culver, 2 Eric Billington, 3 no award.

92. "Tom Thumb" — A small arrangement, overall measurements not more than ten inches: 1 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 2 Mrs. W. R. McLaren, 3 Mrs. T. J. F. Ross.
  93. "Midget" — An miniature arrangement, overall measurements not more than six inches: 1 Mrs. T. J. F. Ross, 2 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 3 Mrs. L. Allen.
  94. "Cinderella" — A party corsage: 1 Mrs. A. Purkis, 2 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 3 no award.
  95. "Don Juan" — Gentleman's Boutonniere (not staged in water): 1 Mrs. A. Purkis, 2 E. Billington, 3 A. Whitfield.
  96. "Poinsettia" — Arrangement of roses and evergreens only: 1 Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, 2 Mrs. R. A. Lyle, 3 Mrs. M. Cadsby.
- Novice Class — Open Classes* — The following classes are open to anyone other than a member of the Canadian Rose Society.
97. "Signora" — A small arrangement for the bed-side table, not to exceed ten inches in any dimension, roses only with any suitable foliage: 1 Mrs. G. Barker, 2 Mrs. N. Maxey, 3 Mrs. Freeman Barker.
  98. "Summertime" — An arrangement of garden flowers, including roses: 1 Mrs. G. Barker, 2 Mrs. F. W. Robertson, 3 Mrs. N. Maxey.
  99. "Jubilee" — An all-round arrangement for a dinner table seating six, not to exceed twelve inches in height. Roses to predominate: 1 no award, 2 Mrs. G. Barker, 3 Mrs. N. Maxey.

#### *Section V*

Sweepstakes Award for Highest Aggregate in the Decorative Classes — *Rose Bowl* — Mrs. Schuyler Snively. Tied — Mrs. R. A. Lyle, Mrs. A. B. Meiklejohn, Mrs. T. J. F. Ross.

#### *TROPHIES AND PRIZES AWARD*

<i>Number of Exhibitors</i> .....	72
<i>Number of Entries</i> —	
Specimen Class .....	474
Decorative Class .....	85
Novice Class .....	10
Total .....	569
<i>Number of Awards</i> —	
First .....	87
Second .....	91
Third .....	77
Total .....	255
Trophies .....	33
Medals .....	5

# Their Memory Liveth On

FREDERICK F. DUFTON

It is with sincere regret that we record the passing in October, 1963, of Mr. Dufton, a Life Member and former Director of the Society who also served two two-year terms as President, viz. — 1950-51 and 1956-57.

Mr. Dufton became deeply interested in Rose culture in the early 'thirties and his large garden, located on the northerly shore of Lake Kakshe, in Muskoka, quickly became well known. The establishment of this garden was indeed a major operation, involving the blasting and removal of much surface rock and the introduction of several hundred truck loads of clay loam which had to be transported from a considerable distance. In pursuing his objective, however, Mr. Dufton's enthusiasm and energy were such that no obstacle was permitted to thwart his plans and he soon assembled about 1,500 Roses — composed almost entirely of Hybrid Teas and Floribundas. He found the Large-Flowered Climbers unable to withstand the severe winters experienced in the Muskoka area but the lower bedding types invariably enjoyed the benefit of a continuous blanket of deep snow throughout the winters.

Mr. Dufton was an active and successful competitor at the Society's Rose Shows whenever favourable weather conditions brought his Roses into bloom at a sufficiently early date — which circumstance occurred only at infrequent intervals. Notwithstanding this handicap he was successful on two occasions in capturing the Sweepstakes Trophy for maximum points — a noteworthy achievement in view of the fact that throughout the greater portion of the year he resided at Cobourg, Ont., and was able during the growing season to spend only long week-ends at his summer home in Muskoka.

During the past four years his health become increasingly

impaired and he eventually found it impossible to maintain the Muskoka garden and that property was ultimately sold.

Mr. Dufton was a kindly, generous and sensitive man who was loved and respected by all those who were privileged to know him well. To Mrs. Dufton and the other members of his family we extend on behalf of the membership our profound sympathy.

*A. J. W.*

### MRS. P. A. THOMSON

The Society sustained a further loss in the sudden death of Mrs. Frances Corey Thomson of Montreal, widow of the late Peter A. Thomson who died in 1956.

In her earlier more-active years Mrs. Thomson was a regular attendant at the Society's Summer Rose Shows and her large rose garden at her summer home at Como, Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, was a constant support to the quality and quantity of the exhibits. She was a keen rosarian and a worthy competitor on the show bench as evidenced by the record of trophies won.

In later years she kindly consented to become a Patron of the Society and her constant interest and generosity was a great support to a small struggling society.

Mrs. Thomson had many interests. In addition to being a noted horticulturist she was an author, poet, and journalist. She excelled in all her fields of interest and, always, her great generosity was helpful to the many small groups that warranted her assistance. She had a great love of golf and held membership in several Montreal clubs.

In her passing we have lost a good friend; one whose interest and assistance culminated in a very generous legacy as a permanent memorial to her great love of the Rose.

To her remaining family, daughter Joy Thomson, and three sons Peter Nesbitt Thomson, Corey Thomson and Harrison Thomson we extend our sympathy on behalf of the membership.

*O. E. B.*

Therefore are they before the  
throne of God,  
and serve him day and night  
within his temple;  
and he who sits upon the throne  
will shelter them with his presence.

They shall hunger no more, neither  
thirst any more;  
the sun shall not strike them, nor  
any scorching heat.

For the Lamb in the midst of the  
throne will be their shepherd,  
and he will guide them to springs  
of living water;  
and God will wipe away every tear  
from their eyes.

REVELATION 7:15-17

# The Book Shelf

## THE POCKET ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF ROSES IN COLOUR

By *H. Edland*

The Copp Clark Publishing Co. Limited,

517 Wellington St. West, Toronto 2B

Price \$3.50

IN the course of the past few years many publications, with varying degrees of merit and usefulness, have been offered to the rose-growing public, all with relatively high price tags. It is very refreshing, therefore, to find an unusually interesting and valuable reference book offered by the British publishers at the modest price recorded above.

The author, Mr. H. Edland, is well known as the capable Secretary of The National Rose Society of Great Britain which is sufficient assurance of his qualifications for the task undertaken, viz., the production of a reliable colour guide designed to facilitate recognition of Rose varieties. There are 421 coloured illustrations, selected principally from amongst the more popular Hybrid Teas and Floribundas, but with the inclusion also of a few climbers, shrub types and miniatures. Several of the varieties portrayed are new introductions which probably are not well known but which are considered to be promising additions. The photography generally is excellent although with respect to a few of the dark crimson varieties some of the natural sharpness of colour has been lost. Examples of this failure to capture the true colour are evident in the plates of *Chrysler Imperial*, *Mme. Louis Laperriere*, *Bacchus*, *Rubaiyat*, *Moulin Rouge*, Fl. and the climber, *Guinee*. With respect to *Rubaiyat* this reliable variety seems to have been flattered somewhat by the camera as under normal weather conditions this Rose is merely a deep shade of pink.

Following the introductory notes 26 pages are devoted to rose classification, notes on cultivation, pruning, variety selections for

various purposes and an explanation of the rose terms now in general use. Descriptions of the varieties illustrated, arranged in alphabetical order, occupy 35 pages and include in each case the year of introduction, name of the originator and — where known — the parentage. There is also a cross reference to the relative colour plate.

The book contains 175 pages and, as the title suggests, the pages are slightly smaller than average. This is an inexpensive volume which can be recommended without reservation to all rose growers, and to those of limited experience it is indispensable

— DOGROSE.



# A Pruning Digest

ARCHIE SELWOOD

Vancouver, British Columbia

WHEN we prune our rose plants we are taking a leaf from nature's book, getting rid of unwanted parts in order that sap which formerly went to the parts which have outlived their usefulness may be diverted to strong new growth, thus keeping the plant young and productive. Nature's method, while effective, is much too slow for our liking, hence our use of pruning knife or secateurs. In our aim to obtain healthier plants and more perfect blooms we strive to improve upon nature, experimenting and trying out the many pruning theories propounded by the "experts".

We have advocates of hard (low) pruning, that is, cutting back to a good outside eye six inches, more or less, from the base, moderate pruning, which means pruning healthy basal canes and ripe laterals from old wood to roughly half the length of the growth made the previous year, and light or high pruning, advocated for certain varieties which it seems to suit. High pruning calls for canes or stems to be pruned lightly to the second or third eye below the flower bearing pedicels. Canes long pruned in the first year are likely to produce growths from the uppermost eyes only, resulting in a leggy plant devoid of shoots or foliage lower down the canes and so it is advisable to encourage new growth from the base by occasionally cutting one of the older canes down to a dormant bud low down on the cane.

Most rose growers agree that first year plants should be hard pruned, this tending to encourage new growth from the base and to build up bushy, balanced plants. An exception to this rule is made when roses are planted in poor, hungry, sandy soil, in which case it is advocated that the newly planted roses be pruned moderately. It is not explained why roses are ever planted in poor, hungry, sandy soil, but apparently they are, in spite of oft repeated instructions regarding preparation of rose beds for planting; perhaps the

universally accepted dictum that neither fresh manure nor chemical fertilizer must be allowed to come in actual contact with the roots of newly planted roses is sometimes interpreted to mean that roses must be planted in virgin soil. It has long been recognized that roses planted in good soil tolerate hard pruning much better than do those planted in poor hungry soil. It is well to remember that when we prune, especially when we hard prune, we take away nourishment stored in the canes we have removed and this loss must be compensated for by adequate nourishment in the soil in the vicinity of the roots of the pruned plant, to be taken up in solution through the feeder roots.

The hundreds of rose varieties still in commerce cannot be placed in one category when deciding the method of pruning to adopt. Some varieties, particularly those with a lot of *Rosa foetida* blood in their ancestry, and most Tea varieties will not tolerate persistent hard pruning. Novices will be well advised to seek out growers in their neighbourhood who have demonstrated their ability to grow really good roses, and obtain all possible information regarding the pruning preferences of varieties with which the experienced grower is familiar. If at pruning time the novice has one or two varieties on which he can obtain little or no information he must take refuge in the "trial and error" method, pruning such varieties moderately and awaiting the results. The old adage "experience is the best teacher" still holds good. Don't be unduly swayed by dogmatic sweeping statements. Excellent roses are being grown by advocates of each of the three methods of pruning, hard, moderate and light.

Obviously if a grower in an area where winters are severe has his rose canes cut down by winter conditions to within an inch or two of the bud union, or even lower, he must prune hard. Even in our favoured British Columbia coast climate there are years when nature takes a hand and we are forced to prune low. The general rule is to save as much good wood as possible, but keep on cutting until the pith in the cane shows clean and white or greenish white.

Keen exhibitors will have noticed that their best blooms do not come from the uppermost eyes on a cane; nurserymen, when selecting eyes for budding, do not use the topmost eyes unless the variety to be budded is in short supply.

The needs of the grower as well as of the roses must be taken into consideration. A grower with a smallish garden, desirous of

growing as many rose plants as possible must space his plants a little closer than the grower with plenty of garden room. This means that he must prune moderately or hard, as high pruning results in higher and larger plants. By pruning with his limited space in mind, pruning spreading varieties to inside eyes so that they will grow upward rather than horizontally, and using judgment in his choice of varieties, the grower with limited space can have a beautiful garden with blooms of quality second to none. The plants will be more uniform in height than those pruned high and bloom will have more of a massed effect than the taller high pruned plants.

There is considerable difference of opinion regarding the best time to prune roses. In large public rose gardens containing several thousand plants, where the garden staff is hard pressed to keep up with the work, it has become the practice of late years to commence the task of pruning earlier and earlier, without any apparent damaging effect on the plants. It is highly probable that the custom of pruning roses about the third week in March came about through the example of exhibitors who try to time their pruning so as to obtain a maximum of good bloom at show time, around the third week in June. There will probably be a slight difference in the popular pruning date in areas where spring arrives a little later than on our British Columbia coast but peak bloom seems to be about the same date in eastern and western Canada, approximately June 20th. Some varieties bloom early and some late and experienced exhibitors spread their pruning over a period of a week to ten days, pruning late bloomers first and early bloomers last.

Before my allotted space runs out we had better adjourn to the garden, taking with us the necessary tools with which to do a workmanlike job of pruning. A grower with a comparatively small number of rose plants may get by with a good quality standard size pair of secateurs, but for the grower of two or three hundred or more plants a good pruning kit would consist of one good quality standard size pair of secateurs (hand pruners) for general pruning, a smaller pair for pruning twiggy growth and cutting rose blooms, a pair of two-handed loppers with twenty-inch handles for pruning heavier canes, a sharp knife for finishing pruning cuts which have not been quite cleanly made and a sharp pointed keyhole saw for removing snags and stumps from around the crown of the plant.

These tools must be kept sharp. A pair of leather gauntlets and overalls or coveralls made of thorn resisting canvas are almost "musts". The use of the keyhole saw should always be followed by use of the sharp knife to smooth the roughened surface left by the saw. A container of orange shellac or tree paint with which to paint cut surfaces of canes larger than a lead pencil should also be available in case of bleeding and to discourage entrance of boring insects into the canes. One of our main aims when pruning should be to make a cup or vase shaped bush with an open centre, so that light and air may circulate through all the branches. Overcrowding of shoots leads to disease and premature defoliation. To accomplish our object we must prune to outside eyes, except in the case of spreaders like *Josephine Bruce* which, as previously stated, must be pruned to inside eyes to force upright growth.

Any shoots pointing to the centre of the plant must be cut out completely and any inside eyes, except on spreading varieties, should be rubbed out with the thumb, thereby insuring an open centre for the bush. All twiggy growth, damaged and decadent wood that did not produce a good shoot from last year's pruning cut must be removed. When two canes cross each other, retain the better placed cane and remove the other. When possible prune to a good, plump, dormant eye but if pruning has been delayed too long and there are no dormant eyes available and you are forced to prune to an eye that has started to grow, orange shellac or tree paint should be applied to the cut. All pruning should be finished if possible before new growth has started but at times unseasonably mild weather upsets our plans.

When making a cut the pruners should be held in such a position that the blade is about a quarter of an inch above the eye and the cut is made on a slant finishing at the opposite side of the cane to the eye, and on a level with it. If a cut is not cleanly made it should be carefully trimmed with the sharp knife forming part of the pruning kit.

Some vigorous varieties have a habit of producing three shoots from one eye. When this happens the two surplus shoots should be rubbed out. More than one shoot should never be permitted to grow from a pruning cut but if such a growth occurs and is not noticed in its early stage, then the centre shoot should be removed



and the two outer shoots be lightly pruned. When pruning for exhibition many growers limit the number of canes and prune moderately or hard, while others encourage the plants to grow into big bushes, but limit the number of canes and blooms. All exhibitors disbud freely. The high pruners claim that the biggest plants often produce the biggest blooms. The writer prefers to prune moderately.

Cutting bloom is a form of pruning. Don't cut flower stems longer than required. For show purposes a stem long enough to set off the bloom is necessary but even then is often overdone. Look to the future, and cut to an outward pointing eye.

When removing flowers which have remained on the bush until their decorative value has gone the stems should be cut back to the second or third eye below the flower, choosing an eye pointing in the desired direction.

*Floribundas*. Exhaustive experiments have shown that this type of rose requires special pruning treatment of its own in order to get as much continuity of flowering as possible. Prune moderately hard the first spring after planting, always pruning to a good outside eye. The next spring prune one year old wood lightly. Any secondary shoots which have developed just below the flower head should be shortened to three or four eyes, the top eye pointing outward. The older wood which was pruned hard the previous year should now have good growth and if vigorous this should be shortened to half its length.

Pruning in succeeding years consists of pruning one-year-old wood lightly, if from or near the base of the plant and pruning the older wood which remains, moderately hard. Thus the bush always has a proportion of lightly pruned young growth and a smaller proportion of older, harder pruned growth, the lightly pruned wood flowering earlier and the hard pruned wood making strong shoots which flower continuously until late autumn. By removing the older wood, which often harbours pests and disease, light and air is able to enter and encourages healthy growth. If it is desired to grow a six foot hedge of a variety such as *Frensham* the healthiest and most vigorous shoots can be left unpruned for an additional year, lightly pruning the second year growths. The same principle holds for specimen plants. So called Grandiflora roses favour either the Hybrid Tea type or the Floribunda type and should be pruned with

this in mind. *Buccaneer* was listed as a Hybrid Tea for several years before being included among the Grandifloras, while *Queen Elizabeth* is listed as a Floribunda by the National Rose Society of Britain, who do not recognize the classification Grandiflora and rightly so. Anyone who has mastered the pruning of Hybrid Teas and Floribundas will have no difficulty with Grandifloras. The writer prunes *Queen Elizabeth* to a height of about four feet and this invariably results in plants of this variety reaching a height of ten feet or more.

Ramblers should be pruned as soon after their flowering season as is convenient. Pruning of this type of rose is simply a matter of cutting away to the ground all the growth which has flowered. During the summer new growths will have started and should be tied into place, full length. These growths will provide flowers for the following years. True Ramblers include wichuraiana hybrids such as *Dorothy Perkins* and *American Pillar*. If for any reason, such as an exceptionally dry summer, there is not sufficient new growth, it may be desirable to retain some of the previous years growth, cutting back all laterals to two or three eyes. The flower trusses on this older growth will not be as large as those on the new basal growth.

A second group which includes varieties like *Paul's Scarlet* and *Chaplin's Pink* should be pruned in early autumn also. New growths generally come from the older wood higher up the stems. The lower part of these older plants often gets rather bare and to induce new growth lower down and clothe the base, one or two old canes should be cut back to a good dormant eye a foot or two from the base. Old wood higher up should be cut back to where a good new leading shoot has started. If there is no new good leading shoot the old wood should be cut away entirely. These leading shoots should be retained full length and other shorter laterals cut to two or three inches from where they started. The climbing Hybrid Tea sports and other H.T. type climbers are in some cases suitable for walls, pergolas, or for covering fences, while the more moderate growers are better suited for training up pillars or for growing as large bushes.

The first mentioned H.T. group should be pruned *only* to keep the plants within the allotted space. Old and exhausted wood should



be cut out and laterals pruned to a few eyes from where they started, being governed by the thickness of the laterals. Newly planted climbers of this group should not be pruned the first year after planting or they might revert to the dwarf form of the variety from which they sported.

The next group, the moderate climbers or pillar roses require only that dead, old or worn-out wood be cut out and that the plants be kept to a good shape. They too, should not be pruned the first year.

It is strongly recommended that rose growers, whether novices or experienced, obtain a copy of the National Rose Society's hand book "*Roses, the Cultivation of the Rose*". The pruning section covers in considerable detail not only the types of roses mentioned here but all others which are not dealt with in this article. In the 1962 annual of this greatest of all rose societies, the National Rose Society of Britain, there is a splendid symposium on pruning, "*The Long and Short of it*" contributed to by a number of noted British rose authorities, headed by Leonard Hollis the well known former editor of that excellent publication "*The Rose*"; and now editor of the publications of The National Rose Society of Great Britain.

The writer of this present article has leaned somewhat on the above-mentioned publications to refresh his memory and is unashamed. Novices should not hesitate to lean on more experienced growers for advice, but must do the actual pruning themselves. The mechanics of pruning can be learned in a few moments, the most important point being to see that all tools are sharp and clean. The rest will come through experience, which can only be gained by actually pruning and observing results. Pruning is mostly common sense, and it is comforting to know that the occasional errors we all make are quickly repaired by nature.



**1. WRONG**

A jagged cut is often made with old and blunted pruners or with pruners where the blades are not in true contact or register. Disease and virus infections will remain dormant over winter in jagged cuts.



**2. WRONG**

Cut made too high up on thin wood. This stem will die back to next bud and, possibly, beyond it. Cut is also at wrong angle to bud.



**5. RIGHT**

Correct cut—made about one-eighth of an inch above outward-pointing bud and at the same angle as indicated by the bud.



**3. WRONG**

This cut is made much too close to bud and is sloping down towards the bud instead of away from it. Moisture will seep down into bud, will probably freeze and will "burst" in the same way as an exposed and unlagged pipe would do.



**4. WRONG**

Cut is made too high up although at right angle. As the sap will rise only as far as the bud the portion of stem between cut and bud will die back.

# The Selection and Care of Quality Pruners

ORVILLE E. BOWLES — *Editor*

A GOOD gardener should select his garden tools carefully as the proper tools will add much pleasure and ease to the joy of gardening. Better quality garden tools justify their usually higher prices many times over . . . through longer life, fewer repairs and the much better care they will give to precious flowers and shrubs.

Probably the most important garden tool used by rose gardeners is the pruner. A carefully selected, better quality pruner gives a sharp, clean cut, eliminating "die-back" to stems and bruising. Thus the plant is protected from the easy entrance of disease. An inferior quality pruner often leaves jagged or irregular cuts and crushed or split canes which ultimately reduce the strength and appearance of the plant.

Wilkinson Sword Limited, a well-known English company, specializing in the manufacture of precision garden tools, have developed razor-sharp edges to their cutting blades and other special features that enable smooth efficient pruning. The holding blade of the Wilkinson pruner grips the stem and in one easy movement, the keen cutting blade neatly and cleanly severs the offcut. The illustrations show the correct method of pruning along with some of the more common faults practised by many beginners.

## PROPER PRUNER CARE

Although the best quality pruners are made of rust-resisting steel, there is always a danger that certain types of corrosive acid from plants will affect the blade unless care is taken. The easiest and surest way to ensure long pruner life is simply to wipe cutter with a soft, damp cloth after use. Wilkinson Sword pruners need no further regular care, not even oiling. These pruners work on the

basis of a floating bearing, tested and adjusted at the factory so that no tightening or alteration is ever necessary, under normal use.

With proper care of your pruner, you will find that they give years of good cutting life. With a good quality pruner you will be able to cultivate and prune your roses without any fear of damaging the valuable plants.

Eventually, after considerable use, the pruner blades will become less sharp, but this is no problem with Wilkinson Sword Pruners because a new blade can be fitted inexpensively. In fact, this is often preferable to attempting to sharpen these blades. All parts can be easily replaced and your local dealer will provide details of servicing arrangements. Wilkinson Sword Limited have a well-known distributor in Canada, John A. Huston Co. Ltd., 36 Caledonia Road, Toronto 10, Ontario.

# Flower Arrangement- Even for the Specimen Rose!

MRS. RUTH FIRSTBROOK  
Toronto, Ontario

FOR those who love, grow and exhibit roses, the emphasis will always be on the rose itself. But, to understand and apply the principles of flower arranging cannot fail to improve the presentation of *any* exhibit, whether it is a specimen rose, or a mass of roses in the horticultural class, or a "roses predominating" arrangement in the decorative class.

A specimen rose is so beautiful that it needs no complicated "arranging". But when you have cut it off from nature you must be sure that the new environment you give it does not detract from its beauty. You have grown the rose to beauty — the onus is still on you to present it in beauty.

We all understand that balance and proportion are the most important principles of flower arranging, as they are of all vision arts. Hardly less important are transition, dominance, rhythm and unity.

For decorative classes we are accustomed to check our exhibits in the light of our knowledge of all of these principles. Perhaps we do not realize that they may and should be applied to exhibits in horticultural classes also.

## SPECIMEN ROSES IN A HORTICULTURAL CLASS

When you place even one rose for exhibit, it cannot fail to be appreciated both by judge and spectators alike, if you display it with all the art of the flower arranger. This rose is your pride and joy — you can do no less for its sake!

Here are a few questions you could ask yourself.

How is balance affected by the length of the stem in proportion to the size of the bloom? A very large open bloom would look very undignified on a too short stem, and conversely a smaller opening bloom may lose a little of its significance on a very long thickish stem — particularly if there is much foliage. However, this is a much better proposition than the first, and here the individuality of the exhibitor should be allowed free play.

Modern trends in flower arrangement favour an elongated effect and sharp contrasts. So if *you* feel your rose looks graceful and is well balanced on its tall stem — then leave it long — it expresses *you* — even in a specimen class!

In choosing the container for a specimen rose, proportion will affect the balance of the whole, for better or worse.

The shape of the container should be simple, with no decoration and no distracting lines. The quality should be very good to complement the elegance of the rose and so form a unity with it.

There are beautiful shapes in modern Scandinavian, Italian and French crystal that are perfect for displaying a single rose or a very few roses. Many of them have slim lines flowing up to a narrow neck that will hold the stem exactly where you want it (perhaps with the help of a small hidden ball of floral clay pressed between stem and crystal). Gently flowing lines repeat the contour of the rose itself, and an upward sweep of line forms transition with the bloom, both contributing to the unity of the whole.

You can also find these lovely fluid lines in some wine bottles — but be sure the proportion is right for the rose!

Crystal allows the stem to be seen in its full beauty as part of the design — with all the leaves below water stripped off so carefully that no tell-tale bits remain.

You may wonder where rhythm comes in when showing a single rose! It is the stem of the rose that carries the rhythm and that is why the rose looks most beautiful when the stem shows *all the way* in a clear container. The rhythm starts where the stem starts. The narrowing lines of the container will strengthen the rhythm as it sweeps up to the bloom.



To keep the rhythm clear you may need to prune out a little of the foliage above water also. In a horticultural class I hesitate to suggest this although I firmly believe that a mass of foliage — no matter how healthy — may not always add to the beauty of the exhibit. A little judicious and unnoticeable pruning seems to me to come under the heading of good grooming, which should be allowed. (Please check first with your Schedule Chairman — I would hate to be the cause of a lost ribbon!)

When more than one rose is shown, perhaps three or six, the exhibit will be much more attractive if the stem lengths vary, and the largest rose is placed lowest, gradually working up to the smallest. A very important rule of flower arranging is that no two flowers should be on the same level. Several roses all on the same horizontal plane seem most uninteresting. Since the exhibit is for the pleasure of spectators as well as for judging, this point should be carefully considered in placing the roses.

#### MASSED ROSES IN A HORTICULTURAL CLASS

A mass of roses exhibited in a horticultural class should be arranged with the same care, according to the principles of flower arrangement, as for a decorative class.

A good design is essential, with good transition from the edge of the silhouette to the area of dominance.

Strangely enough an area of dominance is most noticeable by its absence. A dominant area gathers together all the elements of the design and unifies the whole. If it is well done, our eyes may be satisfied without knowing just why.

But if there is no dominant area the design seems to fall apart in the middle, leaving a void where we expect to find a centre of interest. It is then that we realise, most forcibly, that a dominant area is the absolute essential for the unity of a design.

It is a simple matter to make good transition to the dominant area by starting with the smaller buds at the outer edges of the design, and working with gradually larger blooms, at *gradually diminishing* intervals towards the centre. In an all-round arrangement work from both sides to centre, and from front and back to centre.

The "stars" at the dominant area should not be massed so closely that their forms cannot be easily seen. Both the silhouette of the design and the silhouette of each flower should be well defined by space between.

But space between should not be uniform. Space too, is an important part of the design and should make a definite contribution to pattern.

Pattern, transition and rhythm are not easy to achieve when flowers and foliage are all of one kind, because contrast in form, colour and texture are missing.

This disadvantage when displaying only one kind of flower with its own foliage may be overcome by variety in the size of blooms, showing different aspects of blooms (you can even turn some backwards) using placement very skillfully to create pattern with form and space, and careful pruning out of blurring foliage to strengthen the rhythm of the design.

Pruning out of foliage will open up space so that the eye can be drawn all through the design and back to the dominant area.

The container for a mass of roses might be better *not* clear. Since all stems showing in water are part of the design, this might be hard to control and mechanics would be difficult to hide. Do strip off all the underwater leaves — except the very few that are considered essential to the design.

The container should be chosen as an integral part of the design to make a unity with the flowers in shape, colour, texture and mood. It should not be a sharp contrast in colour or texture or a shape that will focus attention on the container itself. The emphasis is on the roses!

## ROSES IN A DECORATIVE CLASS

In decorative classes, even when roses must predominate the addition of contrasting flowers and foliage permits and encourages more imaginative designs.

Pattern is easier to define when lines may be strengthened by contrast. Transition is simpler when finer forms and vines, or branches may be included in the design. The dominant area is

strengthened by the use of contrasting flowers and foliage. Imaginative moods may be suggested by the use of accessories either as adjuncts of the design, or as an integral part of it.

However, in any flower arrangement simplicity is its greatest attribute, no matter what subtle planning and imaginative self-expression has gone into the design.

This applies particularly to roses. Their beauty is best seen when only a few are used together, or in combination with a contrasting flower that is definitely secondary in nature, and does not offer a sharp contrast in form or colour.

Our imagination can and should suggest infinite ways to dramatize the beauty of roses in combination with other flowers, foliage, mood invoking natural objects and accessories, but only through simplicity and restraint can the gentle beauty of the rose star in its own right!

# The Technique of Spraying Roses

E. F. ALLEN  
Copdock, Suffolk, England

ALMOST wherever roses are grown it is necessary to give them spray protection against the three diseases, Black-Spot, Powdery Mildew and Rose Rust. In addition some insecticidal spraying will also be required to control aphids on the young shoots and perhaps various leaf-eating caterpillars and flower-eating chafers (night-flying beetles) may also be troublesome.

Given this necessity to spray let us see how we can get the best from the spray chemicals and yet avoid unnecessary expense and danger to children, pets and wildlife generally.

Four principles are important:—

1. Spray against diseases before they appear as it is always much easier to protect your roses than to cure the diseases after infection has taken place. Repeat as required.
2. Spray against insect pests and mites as soon as possible after they have first appeared and thereafter repeat the applications as infrequently as possible, compatible with reasonable control. Never aim at complete control of an insect since this leads to an excessive use of insecticides and is biologically undesirable.
3. Remember that excessive use of DDT, especially during the summer, will aggravate damage caused by the two-spotted red spider mite.
4. Use an efficient sprayer which is light in weight. The most efficient knapsack sprayers are often so heavy that they discourage frequent use.

There is a modern trend — to my mind a retrograde one — for manufacturers of spray chemicals to market combined formulations of fungicides and insecticides for sale to gardeners in

particular. Many people buy these thinking they save trouble but they are often expensive and lead to the excessive use of insecticides.

#### CHOICE OF SPRAYER

If you have only a few rose bushes all that is required for efficient spraying are two cheap plastic buckets, one of which should be calibrated in half gallons, a nylon hair sieve such as is used in the kitchen and a good brass hand syringe.

A gardener with more than about 25 rose bushes will need a lightweight knapsack or shoulder sprayer, instead of the syringe, and this should have an efficient lance. Ceramic nozzles are usually the best and they should be fitted with a gauze filter in order to minimize blockages.

#### CHOICE OF FUNGICIDE

Any spray chemical which is offered for sale in Canada will have been registered under the Pest Control Products Act so that if you read the label carefully and follow the instructions regarding precautions and rate of dilution then you can expect to get the best out of any particular product. However, there is now such a confusing choice of proprietary formulations on the market that I would strongly advise buying only those fungicides which are clearly labelled both with the approved standard name of the chemical (e.g. captan, maneb, etc.) and also with the concentration of that material expressed clearly as a percentage.

Table I indicates which fungicides are effective against the three most important rose diseases.

TABLE I  
FUNGICIDES FOR ROSES

<i>Standard Name</i>	<i>Other Names</i>	<i>Black Spot</i>	<i>Powdery Mildew</i>	<i>Rust</i>
captan	Orthocide	**	—	—
maneb	Dithane M-22	**	—	**
zineb	Dithane	**	—	**
dinocap	Karathane, Crotothane	—	**	*
folpet	Phaltan	**	*	—

\*\*very active

\*slightly active

Where all three diseases are likely to be present then one of the following fungicide combinations is indicated: maneb-dinocap, zineb-dinocap or folpet-dinocap. Final choice will depend on price, reputation of the manufacturer and on the amount of visible spray deposit left on the rose foliage. My own preference, after three years' trial, is for maneb-dinocap. Zineb is usually slightly cheaper than maneb but the latter seems to be slightly more efficient for rust control.

#### CHOICE OF INSECTICIDE

A chemical which controls mites is correctly termed an acaricide but, in practice, there are sufficient insecticides which are dual purpose for the gardener to ignore the pure acaricide. This is fortunate since many of these are poisonous.

TABLE II  
INSECTICIDES FOR ROSES

<i>Insecticide</i>	<i>Aphids</i>	<i>Caterpillars</i>	<i>Chafers</i>	<i>Thrips</i>	<i>Mites</i>
BHC	*	*	*	*	—
DDT	—	**	*	**	0
malathion	**	(*)	—	*	*
dimethoate	**	—	—	*	**
menazon	**	—	—	—	—

\*\*very active

\*slightly active

0negative effect

When making a choice of insecticide bear in mind the following points: —

1. Sprays are almost always much more efficient than dusts, especially against aphids and mites.
2. Both dimethoate (Rogor) and menazon have systemic activity. This means that they are absorbed by the plant and the sap then becomes toxic to certain sucking insects.
3. Menazon has not yet been registered for sale in Canada but it may be available in 1964. It is very long-lasting in the plant.
4. The application of DDT encourages the build-up of mites (red spiders).



5. A soil application of aldrin helps to control chafers by killing the grubs. This is more poisonous than most chemicals used by gardeners and should be handled with extra care.

#### WHEN TO SPRAY

Choose a calm dull day when no rain is forecast. Early mornings are often favourable, as soon as the dew is off the leaves. Fine evenings are usually even more suitable.

If dusts are used they are best applied early in the morning when the foliage is still wet with dew.

So far as possible try to prevent the spray or dust of an insecticide from drifting on to blossom which is attractive to bees.

#### MIXING THE CHEMICALS

Spray chemicals are sold for garden use as wettable powders, emulsifiable concentrates (i.e. miscible oils), aerosols or dusts. The first two are usually the best for general garden use and are to be preferred. Aerosols are expensive but are convenient for use in glasshouses. Dusts are generally less efficient than sprays but a DDT dust may be convenient to use against a sudden attack of thrips when a spray application has not been planned.

Fungicides should always be applied in spray form and they will usually be available as wettable powders. These should be weighed out reasonably accurately and then creamed with a little water — clean rain water being best. The full amount of water is then added, the suspension well stirred and then poured through a nylon hair sieve into a second plastic bucket in order to remove grit and other coarse particles. The liquid can then be transferred to the sprayer and applied at once. It is not advisable to store diluted spray liquid for any length of time nor should any residual liquid be left in the sprayer after use. Any surplus liquid should be poured over the rose beds, *not* down the drain, and the sprayer should then be well rinsed out with clean water.

#### SPRAYING TECHNIQUE

The object of spraying is to apply a uniform amount of liquid to both sides of the leaves so that a minimum quantity of the spray liquid drips off the foliage on to the ground. This can be achieved by walking yourself across wind and directing the spray lance so that each rose bush is sprayed both down wind and up wind. For the



'GOLDEN GIANT' (H.T.)

Raised by Reimer Kordes, Germany

TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE AND GOLD MEDAL, 1960

*Reproduced by kind permission of the National Rose Society*



control of black spot and rust it is important that the lower leaves should be well covered with spray deposit. Powdery mildew, however, is a disease of the young shoots and the young flushes should thus receive prior attention.

An ideal protective programme would require fortnightly spraying with say maneb-dinocap, throughout the growing season, combined with alternate weekly applications of dinocap only against mildew on the young shoots. As soon as young aphids are detected either malathion or dimethoate should be added to the spray and one or other of these should also be used whenever DDT is applied against caterpillars or thrips.

In practice, however, few gardeners are prepared to spray their roses every week throughout the season and the best advice that I can offer is to concentrate on protecting roses against black spot and rust, especially early in the season, and to grow only varieties which are reasonably resistant to mildew. Spraying can be further minimized by joining a local gardening society and arranging with your fellow members and neighbours to inform all their friends as soon as black spot or rust first appears in the district. Thereafter the golden rule is to spray with fungicides as frequently as you are able and with insecticides as infrequently as possible.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I am indebted to Mr. W. S. McLeod of the Canada Department of Agriculture for invaluable advice on the registration of certain plant protection materials under the Pest Control Products Act.

# Facts, Fancies, and Fallacies About Tree Diseases and Their Control

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## THE STAGE

It is generally agreed that, over long periods of time, plants and animals acquire a certain degree of resistance to native diseases. Those individuals that have evolved through the process of natural selection and the survival of the fittest are, in the main, best able to cope with the vicissitudes of the environment in which they have developed. For this reason it would seem improbable that diseases caused by native organisms could entirely eliminate any of our native tree species.

The potential for serious damage through the introduction of a foreign disease, on the other hand, cannot be overestimated. The native host usually lacks the necessary resistance to the disease and the introduced pathogen threatens the very existence of the attacked species. The gamut run by such diseases as white pine blister rust, chestnut blight, and the Dutch elm disease, are illustrations of the ravages of diseases attacking hosts that lack any specific resistance to the attack of foreign pests.

## THE PROBLEMS

Broadly speaking, then, there are two types of problems encountered in the study of tree disease:

1. Problems related to the destruction of native trees by native organisms.



2. Problems related to the destruction of native trees by introduced parasites.

To these may be added the variant of problems that are posed through the introduction of new hosts or exotic species which do not possess a natural resistance to our native diseases. New horticultural varieties or hybrid species may also belong in this category.

The problems of the tree owner who seeks to grow healthy specimens for pleasure or profit fall in one of these two categories. As the problems are different in kind and degree, the techniques and practices employed in dealing with them are different, too, in kind and degree. Unfortunately, the implications of the problems frequently are obscured by the interpretations and advices presented by self-appointed authorities or, indeed, by conscienceless quacks who confuse the issue for personal profit.

The Dutch elm disease (of *The Canadian Rose Annual*, 1963) is the most destructive disease of shade trees in central and eastern Canada. It is an example of the extremely serious situation that develops when an introduced pest attacks a native tree species which lacks any natural resistance. Because the fungus causing the disease is systemic, that is, carried in the conducting vessels of the tree, direct control is difficult and indirect control, through sanitation and spraying to control the insect carrier, has been the recommended method. Although it has not been possible to completely eradicate the disease from an area, the consistent and continued application of control measures which embody good planning, good sanitation, and timely and quality spraying can keep losses within reasonable limits. Experience has shown that it is cheaper to undertake control measures than it is to ignore the disease.

At the same time, the search for a direct control measure continues. The control of Dutch elm disease using a chemotherapeutic, a chemical that may be introduced directly into the tree's conducting system, is a most attractive proposition. It is also an area in which charlatans are actively bilking the public with panaceas that, when applied, do not affect the progress of the disease and often are themselves injurious to the tree.

#### PANACEAS OR CURES

It was in 1945, in his classic work on "Fungicides and their action" that Dr. J. G. Horsfall observed, "Such a basic interest



among the laymen in the cure of plant disease by internal therapy has made the field a happy hunting ground for quacks. They have exploited the field so heavily and failed so frequently and miserably, that it is hard to discuss the subject in scientific circles without encountering a certain degree of eyebrow-raising". Chemicals that work internally have been used for the treatment of plant diseases with increasing frequency since Horsfall sounded his warning against well-advertised but definitely not-authenticated cures. While chemotherapy, as a useful tool in plant disease control, has attained a respected place among scientists, the quacks are still with us and from time to time, for profit, confuse the public with irresponsible claims.

With the appearance of so many promising chemicals, the striking feature of the work on chemotherapy is that to date no successful treatment is available for general use. A number of chemicals have worked experimentally, but they are expensive, of short duration, or impractical for large scale use. These systemic treatments and chemotherapeutants for Dutch elm disease, though offering excellent possibilities, must be considered in the experimental stage despite the encouraging results obtained at a number of research institutions.

There is good reason for this situation. Two main difficulties are encountered. First, by the time the disease symptoms appear as a result of toxin action, other effects of the disease such as plugging of the vessels by gums and tyloses will prevent the anti-toxins from reaching the parts where the toxins are active. Second, the larger affected elms possess relatively little translocating tissue and so the anti-toxin or fungicide rarely reaches all affected areas. Other problems, such as the discovery that there are several toxic fractions produced by a single wilt fungus, point up the necessity of complex anti-toxins as combattant agents. Although simple anti-toxins would be desirable, if a cure is to be found, it is necessary to provide an antidote for the toxic metabolites that the fungus has produced.

In view of these problems encountered in careful and painstaking research, it is obvious that any suddenly publicized "cure" must be held suspect until it is tested under critical standards. Not the least of these standards is that data presented to substantiate claims for a cure must be specific so that the work may be duplicated and verified by others. Notwithstanding, in recent years many

claims of "cures" have been presented to a gullible public. These "cures" have included driving zinc nails into the bole of the tree and introducing zinc chloride or other simple chemicals into holes bored into the tree's trunk. In some cases, the "cures" have been patented. Although this appears to imbue the product with a certain aura of respectability it must be remembered that the patent protects the producer and must not be construed as evidence of a proven effectiveness.

If Dutch elm disease presents a situation in which immediate and forthright action must be taken to avoid enormous losses, it does not follow that all introduced diseases will require similar action. While operations for the sole purpose of control are essential against virulent introduced parasites that may eliminate a susceptible host, in many other cases foreign fungi are no more damaging than native fungi of the same type. Most foreign fungi transferred to a new habitat find that climate or lack of suitable food materials militate against them. Nonetheless, diseases caused by introduced fungi are potentially a menace to every one of our tree species and special vigilance is required to recognize those pests in foreign countries and to exclude them from this country.

## TREE HYGIENE

Except where exotic species are planted, or where introduced parasites are involved, the problem of controlling tree diseases resolves itself into a consideration of tree hygiene. Many of our native parasites are "facultative parasites", that is, they are able to live as saprophytes on dead material but may, given the opportunity, move to attack weakened trees as parasites. Healthy, vigorous trees are unattractive to certain boring insects, and to some canker and die-back fungi which cause damage only to weakened trees. Many pathogens gain entrance to the tree through wounds or dead parts. Such infections may be prevented if dead parts are removed and wounds are painted with wound dressings. Trees maintained in healthy condition are able better to withstand the deteriorating effects of defoliating insects and diseases. However, all diseases of weakened trees are not caused by a parasitic organism. Sun scorch, a physiogenic disease characterized by drying and browning of leaves, is the result of evaporation from the tree of more moisture than can be replaced by an impoverished root system.

## CIVILIZATION DISEASE

In Ontario and elsewhere, great concern has been expressed over the deterioration of ornamental maples. The maples, oaks, and other native trees that grow on our city streets are no different than those that grow in forests or rural woodlots. They are subject to the same hazards that beset the trees in woodlots but also to additional hazards imposed by man as he develops and changes his environment. Whereas, it is logical to expect that native diseases and native hosts will, under normal circumstances, achieve an acceptable equilibrium amenable to fairly easy control practices as may be required from time to time, profound and protracted changes in environment may adversely affect the ability of the host to withstand disease.

Man, as he builds his modern cities, extends their essential services, and establishes industrial empires, conspires to despoil the natural environment of our tree species. If he thinks about trees at all, he reflects that the trees have always been there, without attention and, ergo, may be expected to last forever. He is amazed that a tree which grew gracefully and in harmony with its former surroundings should now gradually wither and succumb.

In our cities, homes and factories belch forth smoke, soot and sulphurdioxide; automobiles, buses and trucks discharge deadly hydrocarbons and monoxide gases. Thousands of industrial waste products form a deadly dust that is swept from roads, construction sites and storage yards to pollute the air, filter out the life-giving rays of the sun and even alter the humidity of the environment in which the tree must grow. Inversions of atmospheric conditions concentrate the ever-present pollutants into an even more toxic smog.

Not content with fouling the atmosphere in which the tree must manufacture its food, man commits further mayhem by lopping away large parts of the tree's root-system when trenching for sewers and water-mains. No attempt is made to offset the effects of adverse environment with a suitable program of watering and fertilization. In the end, trees growing on poor or impoverished soils, and subject to the excessive air-pollution so common in larger cities, tend to show symptoms of lowered vitality such as lack of normal green colour, stunted growth, undersized buds and leaves, sparse foliage and many dead twigs and branches. These trees become progressively and increasingly susceptible to attack by weaker parasites.

## TREE MAINTENANCE

Under such adverse circumstances, the importance of a good tree maintenance program (including watering, fertilization, pruning, and care of wounds) cannot be overestimated. With this programme, not only is direct damage from lack of water and nutrients avoided, but infection by some fungi and infestation by some insects may be prevented while the trees remain in better shape to withstand the attack of the more aggressive pests.

Tree physiologists recommend that trees be given two fertilizer treatments each year. A mature tree should receive about five pounds of a well-balanced complete fertilizer (10, 10, 10; 8, 8, 8; or other approximate formulation) applied when growth starts in the spring, and about fifteen pounds of nitrogen fertilizer (ammonium nitrate, nitrate of soda, ammonium sulphate, or urea) applied in the middle of the growing season.

There exists, however, much confusion about the rooting habit of trees and the best method for application of fertilizers. Recent investigations have shown that two fallacies predominate:

**FIRST** That the tree's roots extend through an area about equal to the area covered by its branches, and second, that the tree's feeder roots are deep in the soil. In fact, roots extend well beyond the crown of the tree, often exceeding 50 feet for pole-sized trees. Most of the feeder roots are just under the soil surface, intertwined with grass roots. For these reasons cultivating the plant food into the surface is an unnecessary effort which may even sever the fine rootlets which absorb the nutrient elements.

**SECOND** It has been shown that the common and expensive practice of first boring holes through which to introduce nutrients is entirely unwarranted. Plant nutrients leach readily into the soil and are quickly absorbed by the feeder roots just under the soil surface. In addition to being hard work, placing plant foods deep in the soil is wasteful as the elements are shortly carried below the reach of all tree roots.

Instead, fertilizers should be simply spread on the surface, over the whole periphery of the root system, to be carried downward by rain or watering.

## L'ENVOI

Finally, it must be realized that trees, in common with all living things have a specific span of life. Few trees have the life span of the giant sequoias that lived for thousands of years. It is not to be expected that the tree that sheltered man in youth, even if spared by the woodsman's axe, will live to shelter generations yet unborn. In its prime, a tree is a living organism with many vital functions carefully coordinated and interdependent. Although capable of adjustment to minor changes in its environment, it requires man's special assistance if it is to overcome the excessively adverse conditions posed by diseases and inhospitable surroundings. And yet, if a tree is treated as the living organism that it is, with an understanding of its vital functions and their basic requirements, it may be expected to endure as a constant source of profit and pleasure to man.

"Go, then, and plant a tree, lovely in sun and shadow,  
Gracious in every kind — maple and oak and pine,  
Peace of the forest glade, wealth of the fruitful meadow,  
Blessings of dew and shade, hereafter shall be thine."

MARION COUTHOUY SMITH



# The Leaf-Cutting Bee

ORVILLE E. BOWLES, *Editor*

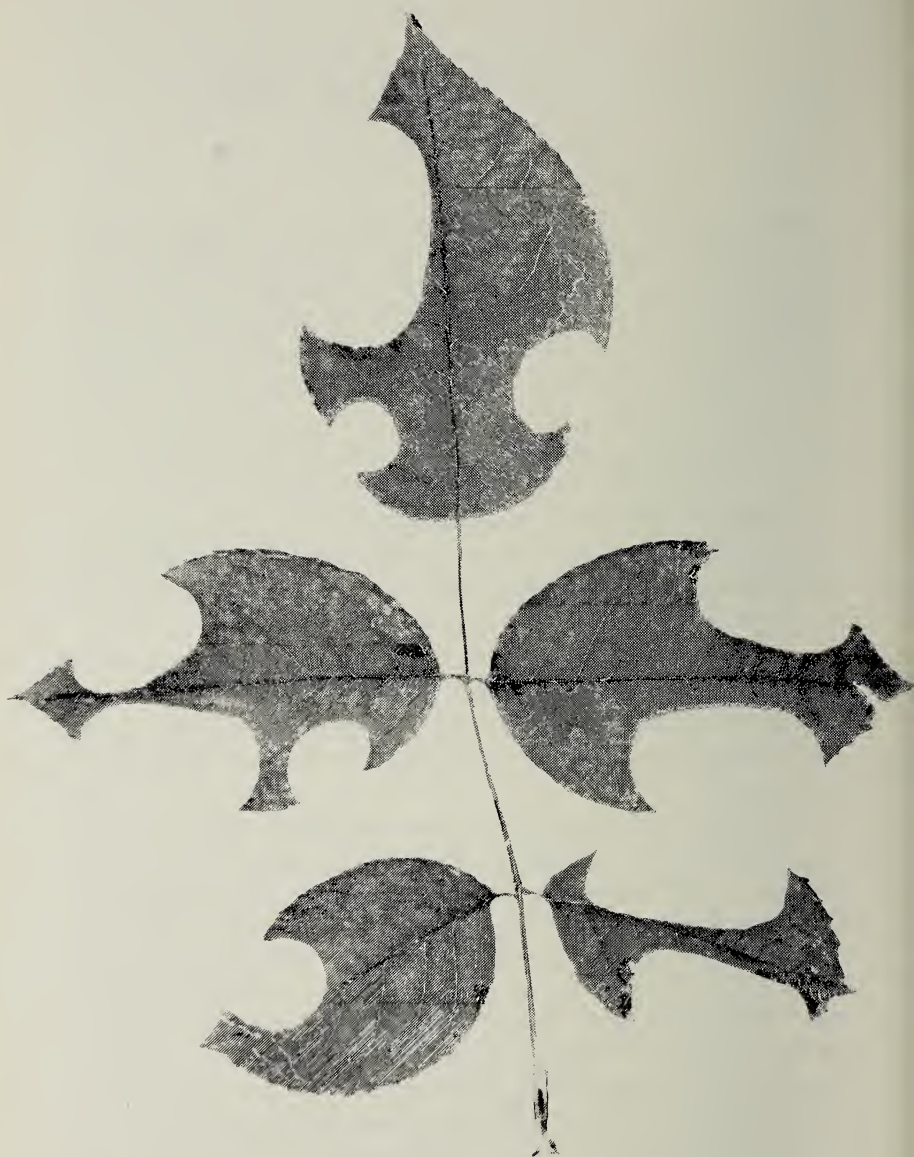
A FEW years ago my roses were suffering a lot of foliage damage from some insect that was cutting round and oblong pieces from the leaves. On a bright, warm morning when I was observing the damage done to one of the 'Queen Elizabeth' grandifloras my attention was drawn to a strange bee flying around which seemed to have the general appearance and size of the well-known honey bee yet there was something different about its hum. In a moment it settled on a leaf and within a second had cut a perfectly round piece from the foliage, about the size of a dime, and flew away.

Needless to say I was quite interested in what I had seen and very pleased at finding the cause of the damage as I had not previously known of these bees. In a few minutes the bee returned and I was able to knock it to the ground and capture it.

It was sent to an entomologist who reported that the insect was a leaf-cutting bee and of the order *Megachilidae centuncularis* L a suborder of the very large *Hymenoptera* family which includes such well-known species as bees, wasps, hornets, sawflies and many other similar insects.

In order to learn more about this damaging insect I spent considerable time in our entomological libraries where I learnt that there are several species of these bees; some being large conspicuous insects not unlike the common drone fly in appearance. Most are however somber-hued, being black, blue-black, blue-green or purple and as a rule the undersides have a brush of light yellow or brownish hairs. These hairs are the devices provided by Nature for the collection and transfer of pollen from one flower to another — winged insurance for the agriculturist or nurseryman that there will be seed for future acres of alfalfa, buckwheat or clover and for flowers such as marigolds, mignonette and morning glories. The habits and methods of work of the various species may vary in detail but the





Cuttings Made by the Leaf-Cutting Bee

following account based on scientific observation of Willughby's leaf-cutter may be regarded as typical.

"The nest-burrow is usually made in some rotten post, beam or tree trunk the bee rasping away the soft wood with her strong jaws and sweeping the debris out the entrance with her hind legs. She then repairs to some plant (nearly always a rose bush if one is available) and cuts an oblong shaped portion from a leaf with her scissor sharp mandibles. This she does as quickly as an experienced tailor cuts cloth, and with equal accuracy, and then conveys the fragment folded up into a little roll to her tunnel — one or more pauses being made on the way if the distance to be traversed is considerable, or if the chosen site of the nest is an elevated one, such as a beam in the roof of a building. Arrived at her destination she drags the piece of leaf to the extremity of the tunnel, treads it into place, and immediately flies back to the bush for a second, and so on until the requisite number (normally seven) have been cut and placed in position to form a substantial, thimble-shaped cell. This is then stored with honey cake, a mixture of pollen and nectar gathered from the flowers, and on the surface she lays an egg. Four or five circular pieces of rose leaf are now cut, carried and pressed down to serve as a cover for the cell.

As soon as one cell is complete the bee sets about making others until her tunnel is filled. Thus, each grub or 'bee baby' when it hatches finds itself in a snug little nursery, reasonably secure from enemies, and supplied with the exact amount of food required for its needs. When it has licked the last sweet drop from the sides of the cell it will be ready to change to the pupa and will need no more nourishment until it creeps into the open air and sunlight as a mature winged replica of its parent. After emerging males and females meet and mate on the wing. The males soon die and each of the fertilized females builds a nest for her future offspring led by the same instinct that had induced her mother to do so before her.

The leaf-cutter bee is one of several thousands of bees that are known to lead a solitary life. They also collect nectar and pollen for their brood and can build cells to house their own grubs but each female toils for herself and her own particular brood alone with no worker bees to help her."

The original wooden fences in our area are now starting to decay which makes ideal nesting spots for these bees against which

we have very little defence other than capturing them, or locating their nests, which is an almost impossible effort. Insecticides are of little help in controlling them as at no time do they ingest any of the foliage.

In observing their work we find that only certain varieties are acceptable for their requirements. We have a Climbing *Crimson Glory* and a Climbing *Picture* side by side on the same trellis; the *Crimson Glory* has fared badly while *Picture* has not been touched. Then again we see some bushes with only one disc taken out of the foliage as though they were sampling. We do find however that as a rule maiden bushes and those older bushes growing in shade are more susceptible which is probably due to the foliage being a little softer.

To combat them we have tried most every product on the market without encouraging results, however, towards the end of the season Dr. George S. Cooper of Cyanamid of Canada Limited sent me a sample of *Cygon* their new systematic insecticide which seemed to be effective although as stated it was late in the season and the cessation may have been due to other circumstances or conditions. We will start the use of this new product early next spring and hope it will be the answer to our problem.

# This Great Flower

W. J. W. SANDAY

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It has not been my privilege to visit Canada, but if, as I assume from your excellent Annual, you are finding popularity growing apace as it is here in Britain, then no doubt we have, as fellow Rosarians, very much in common, particularly the duty to assist would-be enthusiasts to the maximum of our ability in their endeavour to understand the requirements of this wonderful flower.

How often are we asked to name the most important factor in successful growing, and I have always felt that before we can commence to advise it is quite essential to bring home the knowledge that these plants are alive in the truest sense, demanding the care and kindness that all living things require for their well being. Many will say "of course they are alive", but do they treat the plants as such?

From this point we can well go on to talk of the things that go toward producing beautiful roses, but do let us be practical throughout and cause the novice to understand that they are relatively simple to grow providing we follow common sense rules and intend to be fair to this most glorious of flowers.

You know the sort of thing that sometimes happens, "Can you recommend a good climber, always in flower, scented, a good grower, and free from disease, to hide a dirty corner in my garden?" What would you reply? Are you going to give the plants a good bed in which to grow? Are you going to feed it properly, and prune it with a sharp pair of secateurs, or are you expecting all these good things for nothing? In any case why the ugly corner and why not pride of place if you wish to become a true Rosarian. Do you know the sheer joy of walking among your roses and finding the perfect flower all because you have treated it as a living subject? You will if you remember just this thing.

One is often asked to name the most important cultural factor, and without a moments hesitation I am sure it is drainage. Yes! even ahead of food. A plant will take nourishment from the soil for some time in a well prepared bed even without added food, but it will not survive as a healthy tree in a badly drained situation. This factor is I am sure more responsible for disease in the normal garden than atmosphere or starvation. Trees planted in a reasonable depth of soil, above a retaining wall garden, will go ahead happily, free from trouble, and I have actually seen some excellent results under such conditions where the food was restricted to nothing more than a little bone meal or hoof and horn mixed with peat at the time of planting.

Then again let us turn to pruning, that somewhat controversial subject that puzzles many less experienced Rosarians. Nothing is more simple and yet often made to look complicated by the references to Spring versus Winter, and long versus hard pruning, not new subjects, but from time to time resurrected. In most cases (there are a few exceptions) I prune hard and feed well, and if someone prunes less hard they are just as likely to be correct, but without good food there would not be much to prune in a few years.

I prune my trees hard because I dislike seeing a bush tree turned into a half standard by not encouraging growth from the base of the plant. Whether we prune in January, February or March, matters little providing we choose a time when the tree is dormant or nearly so. In any event whatever time is chosen we shall all be caught some time or another by an early or late frost, and in this country, after the most severe of winters, our trees have never looked better. My time for the past forty years has always been the first fortnight in March, and I jocularly tell my friends it will be so for the next forty. The exhibitor in Britain, if he is working with maiden plants, has no problem, but if relying on cut backs and wanting bloom for an early July show he will possibly have to delay until April, according to variety. He will gladly suffer the loss of sap to win on the show bench, as we have all had to do, but he makes it up with constant feeding, and in any event keeps his trees for a lesser time than for pure garden display.

I would like to head this next thought "patience", for surely we often fail to practice it in our garden. We grouse, if, in a very wet season heavily petalled blooms refuse to open properly. The novice



imagines he has all sorts of trouble, whereas it is just that they can't get rid of the water, and without a raincoat, an umbrella, or a hat we look pretty poor specimens in a thunder storm. If a proved variety fails you in a particular season don't rush to destroy it. Think of the man I know who grouched at *Karl Herbst*, and threatened to "burn the lot", and the next year won "best bloom in the Show". There is nothing remarkable in a lightly petalled variety withstanding rain. Like the Dahlia, it can get rid of it more easily. Granted, petal texture is another serious factor, but the bias shown against some magnificent varieties is often unreasonable and rather suggests that roses must be at their majestic best all the time quite unlike humans, animals and other flowers.

It is not easy for me to know of all your conditions, and what, if anything, I may write to you to be of some little help in a better understanding of the rose, but certain things can with truth be stated irrespective of conditions or climate.

Like all things in life, knowledge of one's subject is essential, and that comes of enthusiasm and study, and certainly will take more than five minutes. You can't just dig a hole and plunge in the tree. If this is your method and you do not wish to change it, don't expect success, but better still take a flat without a garden and avoid the disappointment. If you think of your roses as I'm sure you do, you will put first things first and regard good drainage and good food as the essentials. You will study their well being not just when they are at the height of their splendour, but throughout the year. You won't regard pruning as a mathematical calculation, but rather an operation that needs a sharp instrument and common sense, in not expecting a quality bloom from a miserable stem that should in any case be removed from the plant, and for goodness sake you won't plunge forks and spades deep around the roots of the trees in a tidying up effort, undoing all nature's work in establishing health and vigour with a good root system. You won't spray for the sake of spraying, this can do a lot of foliage damage, nor will you be too easily scared by the references to disease which I am sure have been exaggerated during the past few years. You won't over feed young transplanted plants before their roots are capable of taking nourishment and so give them indigestion, anymore than you feed a new born babe on beef steak! remembering that a well prepared bed is sufficient to sustain for certainly twelve months.



Practice these things and nature will be kind to you. Your roses will meet you more than half way, and like me you will walk among them with pride and joy, and nothing I know will bring you greater satisfaction as a true Rosarian.

I'm sure it would be the wish of every National member in this country to send you warm greetings and wish you well.



*Table Decoration*  
by  
MRS. C. M. WALTERS  
FIRST PRIZE, AUTUMN SHOW 1961

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*An Arrangement*  
by  
MRS. B. J. CROSS  
FIRST PRIZE, AUTUMN SHOW 1961

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# Powdery Mildew of Rose

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LIKE all cultivated plants, roses are subject to a large number of diseases. The most generally prevalent of these is black-spot (*Diplocarpon rosae*), a disease that is evidenced by black spotting and yellowing of foliage, frequently followed by extensive dropping of leaves that makes the plant appear naked. Black-spot is known wherever roses are grown, but it is much less important in areas where low summer rainfall prevents germination of the fungus spores.

Other diseases such as crown gall (*Agrobacterium tumefaciens*) and Verticillium wilt (*Verticillium albo-atrum*) are widespread but troublesome in only a few localities. There are two or three common virus diseases of rose plants, but these also have not proven troublesome. The cane canker diseases caused by *Coniothyrium*, *Cryptosporella* and *Leptosphaeria* fungi are universally present and do tend to create problems. In general, the fungicidal sprays applied to control black-spot also control the canker fungi, but more research on control of these diseases is definitely needed.

Powdery mildew (*Sphaerotheca pannosa*) is the most troublesome disease of rose plants in the American Pacific Northwest. While the dry summers are unfavourable for black-spot development they permit abundant development of powdery mildew. Rose rust (*Phragmidium mucronatum*) is second in importance to mildew. This is not because rust is more prevalent than black-spot but because it is considerably more difficult to control. There are several fungicide sprays which are very effective against black-spot in our area, but very few of these are effective against rust. This is another disease which deserves attention by research personnel.

In the summer of 1959 a project on rose mildew control was initiated at Oregon State University. This project was supported by



a grant from the American Rose Foundation and involved basic research on the nature of resistance of rose plants to mildew as well as applied research on the effectiveness of sprays and dusts in controlling the disease.

Before considering the results of the spray treatments applied to control mildew a short discussion of the nature of the disease seems desirable. Powdery mildew is one of the commonly present types of plant diseases, and the gardener is likely to find mildew on many different kinds of plants. It is not to be presumed, however, that mildew will readily spread from one type of plant to another. Each powdery mildew fungus tends to be confined to a small number of host species. For example, the mildews on apple, cherry, chrysanthemum and lilac are all different from each other and different from rose mildew. The rose mildew fungus has been reported to attack hops, peaches and apricots, but the fungus is certainly not serious on these other hosts.

The powdery mildew fungi are all obligate parasites, that is, they are able to obtain nutrients only from the cells of living plants. They cannot be cultured and studied in the laboratory as many fungi are. For example, the black-spot fungus, *Diplocarpon rosae*, has been grown in culture and many strains of the organism identified. Such studies are more difficult with powdery mildew fungi because living host tissue rather than synthetic media must be used when culturing them.

Powdery mildew fungi differ from most fungi which parasitize leaves in that their mycelia do not penetrate deeply into the tissue of the leaf. The fungus strands grow over the surface of the leaf and produce little infection pegs called haustoria which penetrate the epidermal cells of the host plant. Mildew fungi use their haustoria to absorb food materials directly from the epidermal cells of their hosts.

Powdery mildew fungi characteristically produce two types of spores, namely conidiospores and ascospores. The conidiospores are produced in chains on short stalks over the surface of the leaf. There may be several million conidiospores on a single rose plant. These spores are thin-walled, delicate, and easily scattered. Unless they germinate and cause another infection in a relatively short period of time, they will wither and die. However, the small percentage that does survive and reinfect is actually such a large number that a

serious disease problem continues. Spraying or dusting programs must be designed to combat the new infections initiated by conidiospores.

Most powdery mildew fungi produces ascospores in the fall in tiny black fruiting bodies called cleistothecia. The rose mildew fungus, however, seldom produces ascospores. Dr. Duane Coyier, in his work at the University of Wisconsin, found that cleistothecia form on many of the polyantha roses but not on the floribundas or hybrid teas. When the cleistothecium does develop it forms a single ascus containing eight ascospores which it protects until spring, then it breaks apart and releases the spores. An ascospore may infect a susceptible plant in the same manner as a conidiospore. Thus the ascospore is an important means of overwintering for many mildew fungi. The rose mildew pathogen, however, survives the winter remarkably well without ascospores by living over as perennial mycelium in the foliage buds of roses. When the buds start growing in the spring, the mildew mycelium also grows and soon produces conidiospores which initiate new infections.

During the past four years many chemicals have been tested at Oregon State University for control of rose mildew. Some of these have been eliminated from further consideration because of high toxicity to the plants while others have been discarded because they were ineffective against mildew. Further trials are being made with a few materials such as Natriphene and Morocide. The four fungicides which have controlled powdery mildew most effectively in our spray trials are Acti-dione PM, Karathane, Phaltan, and an experimental fungicide from Eli Lilly called EL 211.

Acti-dione has consistently been very effective in controlling rose mildew, and in our area this material has controlled black-spot. It also provides some degree of protection against rust. Acti-dione is easy to apply, and there is no residue problem, but this material will cause a toxic reaction if applied too frequently. Unlike Karathane and sulfur, Acti-dione tends to cause injury when the weather is cool and moist rather than hot and dry. We recommend that Acti-dione be used in Oregon at half the dosage recommended on the container. At this concentration Acti-dione still effectively controls mildew.

Karathane has been extensively used in controlling various powdery mildews and is effective against rose mildew. It has



appeared to be slightly less effective than Acti-dione in our tests, and it does not control black-spot. Karathane has been reported to cause injury in other localities when applied on hot, dry days, but this material has never been toxic to rose plants in our tests except when applied at higher than recommended dosages.

Phaltan spray appears to be about as effective in controlling mildew as Karathane. The chief objection to Phaltan is that a white residue is left on the bushes following application. This sort of thing is, of course, more annoying to some people than to others. Phaltan has never caused injury in our tests, and it is very effective against black-spot.

Undoubtedly the most exciting experimental fungicide to be tested in our spray trials is the new Eli Lilly compound, EL 211. This material has been available for tests only during the past year, but trials during the spring and fall of 1963 indicate that it has many desirable qualities. It appeared to be comparable to Acti-dione for mildew control, caused no residue problem, and did not injure rose plants even at relatively high concentrations. Black-spot was not severe enough in our plots in 1963 to determine whether EL 211 might have some activity against that disease, but the material certainly has great potential as a rose mildew fungicide.

Control of plant disease with chemicals is usually based on protection against initiation of disease rather than elimination of established infection. This means that we cannot be lax in application of sprays, but I believe we now have chemicals as effective for controlling powdery mildew of rose as those available for controlling most other plant diseases.

# Growing Roses for Enjoyment

A. DICK, B.S.C., M.D.

Glasgow, Scotland

THE most popular flower in Scotland is undoubtedly the rose; perhaps surprising when one remembers this is the national flower of England! There are, of course, many reasons for its popularity; its long flowering season, its hardiness, its fragrance, its attractive colouring and in the long term view its relative inexpensiveness. Let us look at some of the many different purposes for which the modern rose is grown. I feel it is a flower which offers great satisfaction and provides full enjoyment to all who grow it irrespective of how well it is cultivated or in what numbers or varieties it is grown.

First, let us consider the average gardener who prefers to grow a few of many flowers, some vegetables and perhaps a fruit tree. He will almost certainly select the hybrid tea rose and he will purchase perhaps one plant each of twelve varieties. The bushes will probably be planted in a border without any special preparation and they will undoubtedly be surrounded, in time, by neighbours such as annuals. They will be pruned; I shall not say how well or how badly, but they will survive because a rose can take a lot of punishment! Their progress will be watched with great interest until one day in June the proud gardener admires his first rose of summer. He may be enthralled by its fruity fragrance or be enchanted by its wonderful colouring. Perhaps it will die gracefully and all petals be carefully gathered up or it may be cut in the bud and adorn some corner in his house. Yes, during the ensuing few months he will cut not one but many roses, his own roses which even if they are not perfect seem to give so much pleasure which few other flowers can offer. I often stop to think why the rose should receive such preferential praise.

I turn now to the keen gardener who is never satisfied and always strives to attain perfection in whatever flower he grows. The

extra effort spent in good cultivation produces rewarding results. The gardener who decides to specialise in roses will start with several dozen bushes but in no time he will have several hundreds. He will rightly start to exhibit his roses first at local and subsequently at National shows. The best way to learn how to exhibit roses is undoubtedly to exhibit oneself. At first one may make mistakes but rosarians generally are most friendly and the expert is always willing to help the beginner.

Before one is able to exhibit at the show bench much preparatory work must be undertaken. Careful planting of roses in well prepared beds is essential and one of the most important single factors in leading to success. A selection of suitable varieties depending on local climatic conditions is also necessary; the beginner would be well advised to select a few good exhibition varieties and grow six, twelve or even more of each variety depending on available space. It is a mistake to grow a few plants of too many varieties. Bushes must be well pruned and slightly more severely pruned than varieties grown for general garden use; some varieties will need disbudding. Watering and feeding must receive attention during the growing season, yes, and perhaps regular spraying to prevent disease which we hope to avoid. In a wet season, especially in Scotland, bloom protectors may be necessary to prevent rain damage to soft petals.

All this may seem a most formidable programme to the novice, but not for long. When he cuts a dozen, three or even one perfect bloom and wins a prize at the local show all these efforts are forgotten and rose exhibiting becomes an enjoyable and rewarding pastime. The keen exhibitor must keep up to date with new varieties and to increase his stock he will wish to propagate his plants by budding. A practical demonstration by an expert is infinitely more valuable than any textbook. Once the technique is mastered and applied then he can expect at least 90% success with budding. The keener one becomes the more fascinating and enjoyable is the hobby.

Only a small percentage of gardeners who really grow their roses well, trouble to exhibit their blooms. Perhaps they derive greater pleasure from seeing their plants flowering in the garden. Such a gardener may have artistic talents and he displays his roses to the best possible advantage. There are numerous varieties and types from which to choose.

For a really wonderful display of colour I think there is nothing to beat the modern floribunda rose. To be shown to best advantage a bed of one variety has more effect than a mixed bed. However, if space is restricted then perhaps three varieties could be selected with special reference to colour, height and habit. Displays of roses are also shown to best advantage in a well kept lawn. If the lawn is spacious I would also find a place for some of our modern shrub roses. A few bushes planted together can give an excellent show and they reach a height of over six feet. Perhaps there might be a space for a few of the older rose species; select one which gives flowers followed by colourful red hips. If you really want to make your lawn a show piece then a few pillar roses are very desirable; some of the recent climbers are hardy and very free flowering reaching a height of at least eight feet.

We must not, however, forget our hybrid tea roses; it is true they are not quite so free flowering as the floribunda but so many of the modern varieties are excellent for bedding. Again I would stress the advantages of planting beds of one variety so that all bushes are in bloom simultaneously. Beds may have edgings with begonias, violas, pansies or other annuals. For several reasons I do not advocate interplanting roses with other plants. There must be a limit to the beauty of a rose garden depending largely on space and cost. However, a well planned display garden must give the greatest enjoyment not only to the hard working gardener but to all who are privileged to view and admire it.

Is the rose valuable as a cut flower? The answer is most assuredly in the affirmative and roses can be purchased throughout the year except in mid-winter. The gardener who gets greatest pleasure from cutting and arranging his roses will find it a great advantage to have a greenhouse which would extend the flowering season from March until October. He will select suitable varieties both for greenhouse and garden cultivation. Individual blooms should not be too large; stems should be long and it is desirable that varieties requiring excessive disbudding should be avoided. The blooms must last well when cut and brought indoors. Some of the nicest arrangements of roses I have seen recently have included new floribunda introductions with blooms of hybrid tea type. Some such roses are decidedly fragrant and have beautiful foliage. For floral arrangements it may be useful to grow a few varieties for their

foliage effect such as *R. Rubrifolia*. The floral artist may be competent and enjoy growing his roses well, perhaps I should be more accurate and say her roses well, but the greatest enjoyment is surely achieved in arranging the blooms and in blending the colours of flowers and foliage.

The modern rose is wonderful, very wonderful, but not perfect and I doubt if we will ever be satisfied; after all, the work of the hybridiser must continue not cease. Not many amateurs have the time and patience to attempt hybridising but there is no reason why they should not. While the chances of obtaining a really outstanding rose are in the region of one in ten thousand, several amateurs in England have had considerable success from relatively few crosses. A greenhouse is essential for hybridising in the United Kingdom but otherwise the creation of new roses is no more difficult than of other plants. This is the ultimate aim of someone who has lived with his roses, namely, the creation of his own rose. It may take time but the ultimate result is surely the most rewarding of all.

In this article I have described several ways in which a gardener achieves enjoyment from growing or arranging his roses. I started over 30 years ago with a few dozen bushes and now grow over fifteen hundred. I have produced many seedlings and look forward to the day when one satisfies my critical eye and is able to go into commerce. I would insist that a new rose must have vigorous upright growth and must be as disease resistant as possible. It should be of good form, of good colour, perhaps fragrant and it must stand up to the cool and wet climate of the West of Scotland.

I would like to have supplied a brief description of some existing roses best suited for growing in the Scottish climate but unfortunately space does not permit this, so I shall conclude by listing varieties of modern introduction best suited for various purposes.

1. *Hybrid Teas for general garden or exhibition use.*

Bi-colour	Stella, Piccadilly, Rose Gaujard, Gail Borden, My Choice.
Vermillion/	Super Star, Mischief.
Salmon	Pink Favourite, Prima Ballerina, Ballet, Garvey, Silver Lining, Wendy Cussons.
Pink	
Red	Milord, Uncle Walter.
Yellow	Gold Crown, King's Ransom.



2. *Floribundas.*

Pink	Pink Parfait, Paddy McGredy, Elizabeth of Glamis, Celebration.
Red	Evelyn Fison, Lilli Marlene, Europena, Red Dandy.
Yellow	All Gold, Chinatown.
Golden/Yellow	Manx Queen, Summer Song.
Orange	Orangeade, Orange Sensation.
White	Iceberg.
Buff/Pink	Channelle, Sweet Repose.

3. *Vigorous growing floribunda or shrub roses.*

Red	Heidelberg, Lubeck, Dorothy Wheatcroft.
Yellow	Chinatown.
Pink	Queen Elizabeth, Nymphenburg.

4. *Climbers.*

Yellow	Casino, Royal Gold, Golden Showers.
Red	Danse du Feu, Parkdirektor Riggers.

5. *Roses most suitable for indoor decorations, also excellent under glass.*

Super Star (vermillion), Miss Ireland (Orange/salmon), Sterling Silver (lavender), Virgo (white), Kordes Perfecta (cream and pink), Mojave (orange), Vienna Charm (golden copper), Sutters Gold (orange gold).  
 Pink Parfait (pink), Iceberg (white), Channelle (buff pink), Elizabeth of Glamis (salmon pink), Lilac Charm (lilac), Orangeade (orange), Queen Elizabeth (pink).



# Roses in Bermuda

KATHARINE RICHARDSON

Shenorock, Paget, Bermuda

THERE are no endemic or native roses in Bermuda, but there are authentic records and descriptions of roses grown in Bermuda in the mid-seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. However, the majority of the "Old" varieties which can be grown here with ease and in great profusion — Chinas, Teas, Noisettes, Multifloras, certain Bourbons, Hybrid Bracteatas, etc. — were probably introduced during the early and middle eighteen hundreds. So many have survived and stood the test of time in these Islands that Bermuda has been described as a valuable "Rose Museum".

This is undoubtedly due to the similarity of our temperate climate, with its humidity and relatively high rainfall, to that of South-Western China and that complex land mass lying North and East of Burma and the Indian lowlands, the country in which originated *Rosa Chinensis* and *Rosa odorata* — ancestors of the classes which do so well here. Their "tender" foliage, practically evergreen and knowing no dormant period, developed through many, many generations of natural selection a resistance to diseases of the fungus type, apparently storing up a reserve of plant food in the leaves as they grew larger and thicker with age. Since they were not subject to periods of heavy frost the leaves remained on the plants until removed by wind and weather, when new foliage was put out almost immediately. These qualities have given us the type of plant well able to withstand a climate in which there is no truly dormant period.

I recently read a description of the climate of South-Western China, in which the writer called it a country where "a series of *little winters* are separated by *summers of varying length*". No description could more suitably apply to the temperate climate of Bermuda!

Considering the foliage as the key, and realizing the difference

between "Tender" and "Hardy", one can readily understand why the great majority of varieties of lovely Hybrid Teas can never be really successful in Bermuda. Most of them are bred with the aim of producing deciduous foliage, "Hardy" in a cool climate. There, hard pruning each year produces plenty of new wood with young healthy foliage and masses of beautiful blossoms, usually in at least two distinct seasons — the leaves as they grow older are highly susceptible to that bane of the rose-growers life, "black spot", causing a constant battle — but the bushes are saved by the fact that they are what has been called "decently deciduous" in the autumn for the long winter resting period. This is their natural protection in the North. But when we bring these "Hardy" types to the South they are forced by our mild climate to grow on and on, with no dormant period and therefore no real rest, which they need. Frequent pruning is of no avail, they put out new leaves almost at once — their lives are short — most of them are very unhappy — and the inexperienced grower is made very unhappy also. Of course, as with every general rule, there are some exceptions, and a certain number of Hybrid Teas have been grown fairly successfully here. They undoubtedly had parents which carried on the basic or modified evergreen foliage. A new grower, before deciding on varieties, would always be well advised to look up their ancestry and see if it includes strains from classes which have been proved to flourish, or from other Hybrid Teas successfully grown in Bermuda. Another reason for lack of success is often the use of an understock unsuitable for this climate. Experiments with *R. odorata* (Sweet) (*Indica Major*) are being carried out, but are not yet conclusive.

The formation, in 1954, of The Bermuda Rose Society, with the aim to encourage rose-growing in general, but with particular emphasis on the older classes which have stood the test of time, has resulted in a steady growth of interest in the subject. A very popular meeting of this enthusiastic group is that held at the appropriate time (October/November) for exchange between members. To ensure long life it is important that the old-fashioned roses should be on their own roots.

The joy of growing the classes of roses which really like to live here is very great. Every time a cutting is rooted, or cuttings are exchanged with friends, I like to think that we are planting for the future, and that in this respect at least our generation can leave

this island a better place than it might otherwise be. We all feel grateful to the long-dead folk who introduced and planted the earliest Chinas: *Agrippina* (or *Cramoisie Superieur*) and *Arch-Duke Charles* (locally called *Seven Sisters*) or that lovely Tea, *Duchesse de Brabant* — known to us as the *Shell Rose* (to mention only three of the most popular and best-known). Direct descendants of these roses are growing in the gardens of Bermudians all over the Islands, in many cases in the same gardens near the old houses or churches where the original bushes were planted. There are some of great size which must be well over seventy years old, still putting forth masses of lovely roses constantly. I myself have two or three *Agrippinas* planted from small cuttings about twelve or fifteen years ago, in a quite exposed position, now grown too high for me to reach the flowers on the upper branches. It is nice to think that someone may still be enjoying them sixty or seventy years from now!

During recent years Mr. Richard Thompson, of Wynnewood, Pa. (a former Chairman of the Old Rose Committee of the American Rose Society) has visited Bermuda several times, and it was his delight and privilege to discover a small semi-single red rose growing in Bermuda gardens and to identify it as one of the important ancestors of modern garden roses. The story is interesting.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century a ship's captain of the East India Company brought from Calcutta to England a small wiry plant of a bright-red semi-single rose grown in China and in India, and gave it to Gilbert Slater of Notts Green, Leytonstone, a Director of the East India Company. He could not know that this little plant (together with a similar pale blush-pink rose brought from the East to Holland at about the same time) would provide the greatest landmark in the development of the Rose in the Western World — until the present day, when science has opened up an amazing array of possibilities in plant breeding.

These roses (two of the four famous "Stud" Chinas) brought the quality of "perpetual flowering" to join with the four principal types of old European garden roses which up to that time had but one period of flowering — in early summer — and the rose-breeders of the day were quick to seize upon them for this great attribute. A little later came the Tea Roses of the *R. odorata* group, with their

characteristic scent, and also the yellow colouring (from *R. ochroleuca*) which had not previously been seen in a rose in Europe.

*Rosa chinensis semperflorens* (the *Crimson China Rose*) has played a great part in the development of the modern garden rose, as the immediate progenitor of most of the red hybrid perpetuals, and, through them, of most of the deep red hybrid teas of today. It was thought by many to have disappeared from cultivation about a hundred years ago, and was listed as lost by some writers. In 1953, Mr. Richard Thompson, while visiting Bermuda, was greatly surprised and interested to discover this rose growing and blooming cheerfully against a wall in the garden of BELFIELD-in-SOMERSET. Members of the Bermuda Rose Society were able to tell him of other plants of the same variety in other Bermuda gardens. (In view of the isolation of Bermuda and the sea-faring history of the Islands in past centuries it is possible that this rose, and others, were brought directly to Bermuda from the Orient.)

In January, 1956, Mr. Thompson came again to Bermuda on the invitation of the Bermuda Rose Society, and gave an extremely interesting illustrated lecture on the development of the modern rose, in the course of which he definitely identified the "lost" *Crimson China Rose* (*R. chinensis semperflorens*) — describing it as "an important discovery of tremendous interest to the rose world".

This rose has been featured in the display of the Bermuda Rose Society at the Annual Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition each year since April, 1956.

In 1957, five rooted cuttings of the *Belfield* rose were taken by the writer to England for the National Rose Collection at Bayfordbury, Herts, and have since been propagated by Mr. Gordon Rowley of the John Innes Horticultural Institution of Hertfordshire, and by Mr. Graham S. Thomas of Windlesham, Surrey. It was shown at the Chelsea Flower Show in the following year and has since been the subject of articles in the Royal Horticultural Society's bulletin and the Annual of the National Rose Society.

# Rose Breeding Trends

WALTER E. LAMMERTS

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ABOUT 28 years have gone by since I had the privilege of starting the rose breeding program of Armstrong Nurseries in 1935. Since then not only my ideals but those of the average rose grower have changed considerably. As many of you undoubtedly may recall, our main problem in 1935 was that of developing vigour in roses so as to make them more easily grown without the elaborate care then needed for such dainty but lovely jewels as the *Black Rose of Sangerhausen* and *Orange Nassau*. Also, the ideal of a very long, urn-shaped bud was then just beginning to be realized in such varieties as *Souer Therese* and *Eclipse*.

Since then, varieties of ever-increasing vigour have been introduced until one questions the possibility of accommodating many of these recent monsters of hybrid vigour in the confines of the average small rose garden. Perhaps the time has come for rose breeders to call a halt to this phase of rose breeding endeavour. Also, even at the expense of such important qualities as substance, petal number and open flower form, varieties with very long pointed or urn-shaped buds were for many years and still are with many rose growers very popular. I do not mean to criticize this ideal which was and still is one of mine.

However, here again a re-examination of our rose breeding objectives must needs be made. Increasingly, garden roses are grown essentially for their use indoors as cut flowers, and of course in order to capture that ever-illusive but very much prized blue ribbon at local, state and national rose shows. All too frequently it has been my experience in judging roses that varieties judged queen of the show at noon have become wilted down with necks nodding by the



time the public looks at them from 4:00 until 9:00 p.m. on the same day!

Many of my own varieties as well as those of all other rose breeders suffer from this problem which is essentially one of lack of water drawing capacity and petal substance. Two of my varieties currently being introduced by Germain's are an improvement in these respects.

In the introduction of the variety, *Tickled Pink*, I believe that we have accomplished a very great deal in combining finesse and beauty of both bud and open flower form with an unusual and very dainty coral pink or technically light scarlet colour quality. *Tickled Pink* is the result of crossing *Queen Elizabeth* with the well-known and deservedly popular variety *Fashion* created by Eugene Boerner and introduced in 1949. My objective in making this cross was to combine the very lovely colour quality of *Fashion* with the vigour and garden adaptability of *Queen Elizabeth* at the same time increasing the open flower quality by a substantial increase in petal number. The variety *Tickled Pink* fulfills this objective in a way which I did not at the time of making the cross believe would really be possible.

In calling this variety vigorous we must not make the mistake of merely judging vigour by height. In this sense, of course, it does not grow in a manner comparable to *Queen Elizabeth*. Its habit is neat and compact, reminiscent of the very popular variety, *Picture*. However, comparison of two-year old field row plants indicates that *Tickled Pink* has inherited a substantial amount of the general vigour and quality of *Queen Elizabeth* in that the plants average 4 to 4½ feet high (as grown in California), are bushy, well branched and very floriferous. The flowers both in bud and open flower form again remind one of the variety, *Picture*. The bud is medium long, urn-shaped, exquisite in form and opens to a remarkably regularly imbricate flower of unusually symmetrical flower petal arrangement.

The petals are of above average substance and last remarkably well when used as cut flowers. In fact, it was seriously considered as a hothouse variety, but like many other garden roses wasn't winter productive enough. For those — and I am sure that this includes all of you — who wish a truly exquisite jewel in the way of a medium size bush producing an abundance of flowers, the variety, *Tickled Pink*, will give satisfaction.

We are also introducing a companion variety to *Queen Eliza-*



*beth*. Here is a variety which in its tall, compact, erect growth habit, vigour and general vitality is a fit companion to *Queen Elizabeth*. However, instead of having the lovely carmine rose colour, this variety has a long pointed, dark red bud opening to an unusual luminescent rose-red with undertones of geranium-red reminiscent of *Grand Duchess Charlotte*. The reason for this unusual colour combination is easy to find in that this variety which I will soon name is a hybrid obtained by crossing *Queen Elizabeth* with *Merry Widow*. Those of you who are up on your rose genealogy will recall that *Merry Widow* is a hybrid of *Mirandy* x *Grand Duchess Charlotte*.

I feel very honoured that this variety, first of all, met with the enthusiastic approval of John Van Barneveldt, who maintains and carefully watches a test garden of new varieties in his very lovely Rose Hills Memorial Rose Garden. So enthusiastic, in fact, was John about this rose that he called the attention of Stanton Taylor and Justin Scharff of Germain's to its unusual vigorous bush and lovely flower qualities and asked for permission to have it introduced and sponsored by Rose Hills.

As a further honour, and one which stirs me very deeply, Marian Anderson, the beloved contralto singer after seeing this rose was so enthusiastic about it that she did us the great honour of allowing this variety to be named for her. I might say that every time I hear the record of Marian Anderson's wonderful rendition of the spirituals it makes me feel quite humble indeed to have one of my roses named for such a very great lady. Particularly, I might state — and this of course reflects my own sentiments — that I am most deeply stirred by her rendering of the very wonderful song, "He Has The Whole World in His Hands." In some way her rendering of this song expresses better than words my own feelings about the wonderful creative work of God and the great privilege I feel in having been allowed to play some small part in the development of plants which bring out or combine the latent qualities existing in the various species of beautiful flowers, shrubs and trees which He in such marvelous way created.

Finally, I would like to say just a few words about the future of our rose breeding work. As all of you realize, the problem of fragrance in roses has long been one which has bedeviled, and in fact bewildered rose breeders. Finally, however, we are beginning to get at the genetic basis of just what the inheritance of this rather illusive

quality of fragrance is. Needless to say, the inheritance of fragrance is not a simple mendelian proposition but depends upon the interaction of a large number of factors. Fortunately, I have finally managed to combine in my breeding lines all of these factors and believe that next year we will have a very pleasant surprise in store for those of you who are looking for the most fragrant rose of the century.

Actually, practically all of the leading rose breeders now have enough knowledge of the rather complex inheritance of fragrance so that it should be possible for a policy to be set up of introducing only varieties which are fragrant. In fact, although there will be exceptions to this rule, I venture to predict that in the very near future public demand will be more and more exacting so that rose introducers will find it simply does not pay to introduce varieties which are absolutely lacking in this quality which we have every right to expect in a flower as beautiful as the rose.

Great progress is also being made in understanding the inheritance of factors which are responsible for such qualities as substance, luminescence and texture as well as the ability of a rose to take up water after it has been cut. Here, again, very rapid progress has been made as a result of Francis Meilland's introduction of the rose *Baccara*. Though this variety is of no value as a garden rose because of its awkward growth habit and its very stubby short bud, it has proved to be most rewarding as regards its transmission of factors for substance. As a result, lines have been developed by our breeding program which within the next few years will undoubtedly result in varieties which, like *Baccara*, will last fully one week after cutting.

Luminescence is closely associated with the factor technically called pelargonidin or geranium-red colour. This factor is recessive to the usual red colours we find in roses. However, by setting up breeding lines in such a way that hybrids are obtained having three of the chromosomes carrying the geranium-red and the other chromosome carrying either the dominant currant-red, rose-red or cherry-red factor, one obtains luminescence varieties such as *Star Fire*.

Combined with substance one must also have an adequate petal number. Here, of course, is the *Gordonian Knot* which when cut gives an either/or solution. By this I mean that one simply cannot have long, streamlined buds such as are exemplified by *Charlotte Armstrong*, *Helen Traubel*, and *Eiffel Tower*, combined with 40 to

50 petals. Accordingly, a decision must be made one way or the other as to which ideal one wishes to follow. It is my guess that the trend is more and more toward a rose having a full-bodied, open flower. At least this would seem to account for the popularity of many varieties recently introduced which have rather short ovoid buds but open to a high-centred flower of beautifully and symmetrically arranged petals.

Though probably a sideline in rose development, I personally would welcome the development of roses having an open and crinkled flower form reminiscent of the old-fashioned varieties. Along this line, I believe David Armstrong is making considerable progress. Here again, however, I believe the main trend will continue to be that of the symmetrical open flower.

Finally, as regards disease resistance, a very great deal of progress has been made toward finding everblooming *hybrid teas* which are fully as resistant to mildew as *Descanso Pillar*. One of these, the deservedly popular and famous *Tropicana* has already been introduced by Jackson and Perkins Company. It does leave, in spite of its beautiful flower and high degree of resistance to mildew, much to be desired in plant habit, thorniness and foliage characteristics. Though probably not yet up to the standards needed for present-day introduction, many of my lines combine very abundant, large glossy foliage fully as resistant to mildew as *Descanso Pillar* with an everblooming habit and reasonably good fragrance.

By appropriate cross-breeding of these lines, we should within the next few years be able to develop varieties which combine resistance to mildew and rust with such quality of flower form as characterizes *Charlotte Armstrong*, *Chrysler Imperial*, and *Tickled Pink*.

Because all of my experience in rose breeding has been in mild, warm weather areas, I am greatly handicapped as regards making progress in breeding winter hardy roses surviving without protection. Griffith Buck of Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, is making excellent progress in developing truly hardy varieties.

It would be most helpful if members of the Canadian Rose Society would write me about any *Hybrid Tea* they have found to be hardy *without* any protection in Canada. Modern *Hybrid Teas* are so heterozygous (mixed up genetically) as regards their breeding behaviour that occasionally one may inherit all the possible factors

for cold hardiness. Such an admittedly rare occurrence would go entirely undetected in our relatively warm weather conditions. Only in the far northern states such as Iowa, North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Michigan could such a variety show its hardiness behaviour. With so many new varieties being introduced it is obviously impossible for any one man to watch *all* varieties of roses.

The *combined* observation of *all* Canadian Rose Society members can, therefore, be most helpful in locating such varieties having an unusual amount of hardiness.

*Editor's Note:* It is our pleasure to introduce Dr. Lammerts to our novice rose gardeners as the hybridizer of beautiful *Queen Elizabeth* which opened the door, so to speak, to a whole new group of lovely roses.

# Soil Sense

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SUITABLE soil must precede successful rose growing. Yet how many rose growers understand the nature of their soil? Just as most of us consider that we are, at least, average individuals, and suspect we may be quite a cut above average so we consider our garden soil to be, at worst, a "normal" soil. Sadly, it must be admitted, for most of us, that we are overly optimistic on both counts!

Soils vary in their many properties or characteristics almost as widely as do humans. To prescribe one set of rules for all rose growers, on all soils, is neither reasonable nor realistic. On the other hand, general recommendations can be helpful, if adapted by *you* to *your* particular soil conditions.

The purpose of this article is to present a few facts regarding soils — facts that may help you to understand why your soil behaves the way it does, thus enabling you to better manage it.

Before we consider the nature and properties of soils, it may be well to consider the factors that influence soil formation. The five major ones are climate, nature of the parent material, plants and animals, topography, and time. Soils are not formed overnight; most of our soils have been developing for thousands of years.

How do these five factors influence soil formation? The effect of climate is obvious; temperature and rainfall control the rate of weathering of rocks and minerals. Soil development takes place more rapidly under warm, moist conditions than under cool, dry climatic regimes. Climate also has a bearing on the type of plant and animal life that can exist in a specific area. Plant and animal remains provide the organic matter of soils. Under conditions of rank vegetation during the long soil development period, much more organic matter will be produced and returned to the soil than under a sparse vegetative cover.



Parent material has a great bearing on the physical and chemical properties of soils. A soil developed from parent material that is tough and resistant to weathering will be less well developed than one in an area where the parent material weathers easily. Quartz, for example, breaks down very slowly, and forms soils with a high content of coarse sand. Shale, on the other hand, weathers readily, and breaks down to form a higher percentage of fine clay particles.

The effect of topography on soil development is easily understood. Soil is lost from the tops of hills, and accumulates in the valleys. Usually, drainage is much better on high land than in depressional areas. The effect of time on soil development is equally easy to understand. The longer the time, the greater the degree of development. For example, soils in a flood plain, that have been deposited by water within the last few hundred years, will exhibit little development.

All soils are composed of five main classes of materials — minerals, organic matter, air, water, and soil organisms.

## MINERALS

Except for organic soils (mucks and peats) the mineral portion makes up at least 80 per cent of the solid part of the soil. For most soils the mineral content exceeds 90 per cent. This mineral portion is made up of sand, silt, and clay. The division into these three classes is on the basis of particle size. Sand particles, the coarsest of the three, range in diameter from .02 to 2.0 millimeters; silt, from .002 to .02 mm.; and clay particles, the finest of the three classes, are less than .002 mm. There are approximately 26 millimeters in one inch. Thus, if we assume particles with a diameter of 1 mm. for sand, .01 mm. for silt, and .001 mm. for clay, and laid such particles out in a line, there would be 26 sand, 2,600 silt, and 26,000 clay particles per inch. The sand particles, because of their large size and lower surface area, are not as active chemically as are the finer silt and clay particles. The clay particles, because of their small size, their relatively high surface area, and the nature of the parent materials from which they are formed, are chemically the most active part of the soil mineral complex.

Soils are divided, on the basis of the proportion of sand, silt, and clay, into textural classes. Examples of these are sandy loam,

loam, and clay loam. A sandy loam contains some silt, and some clay, as well as sand. A typical loam might contain 42% sand, 43% silt and 15% clay. A clay loam might contain 35% sand, 35% silt, and 30% clay. Even a soil classified as a clay would seldom contain more than 50% clay. In a "pure" clay, water and air movement would be practically nil, and plant growth impossible. If your rose-growing friends tell you their soil is pure clay, rest assured that they are wrong.

So who cares whether your soil is a sandy loam, loam or clay loam? *You* do, or at least you should. The type of soil you have will drastically affect your soil-mangement programme.

Fine-textured soils (clays and clay loams) are, in their natural state, more fertile than those that are coarse and textured. They have a much greater ability to hold the nutrients that your roses require. On the other hand, it requires much more fertilizer to appreciably change their nutrient status. Coarse-textured soils have relatively low nutrient-holding capacity. Consequently they should be fertilized more frequently but at a lower rate per application.

In addition to the greater nutrient-holding capacity of the clays and clay loams, they are less subject to leaching losses. Water moves through them much more slowly than through the sandy loam soils. In fact, this slow water movement, while an advantage in preventing leaching losses, may seriously interfere with proper aeration.

The texture of your soil will influence your cultivation practices. A coarse sandy soil can be worked or cultivated even when fairly moist. However, working a clay loam or clay soil when it is wet can have disastrous results. Under such conditions, the structure or "tilth" of your soil can be so badly damaged by working it when wet that it may take several years to get the soil back into good workable condition. We all like to get out in the garden in the first nice weather of spring, and get dirt under our fingernails again. A little patience, in waiting until the soil is dry enough for best working, will pay dividends!

## ORGANIC MATTER

Organic matter has often been termed the life of the soil. All of the nitrogen a soil contains, except for applied fertilizer, is derived from organic matter. Organic matter serves as a storehouse of both nutrients and water. In fine-textured soils, it also improves greatly

the ease of working the soil. Large quantities of organic materials added to an intractable clay can markedly improve its physical characteristics.

The type of organic matter to be added to a soil is not too important. Farm manure, the most commonly used organic amendment in commercial agriculture, is not often used by the rose grower because of the difficulty in obtaining and handling it in small quantities, and also because the neighbours may object to the odor! Hay, straw, sawdust, leaves, peat — all are satisfactory materials for this use.

## AIR AND WATER

About half the volume of a soil is occupied by air and water. Normally, the large spaces or pores in the soil are occupied by air, and the smaller ones by water.

In a poorly drained soil, during wet periods, water will occupy many of the large pores also, resulting in poor aeration. Since air is just as necessary for plant roots as it is for us, smothering and death of the plant may result from prolonged periods during which the large pores in the soil are water-filled. Hard, compact soils normally contain too low a percentage of large pores, and proper aeration and drainage are difficult to obtain. Massive applications of organic materials, worked into the soil, will open it up and improve aeration. Coarse, droughty soils, with too high a percentage of large pores, and a resulting low moisture-holding capacity, will also benefit by organic additions. In this case, the added organic matter acts as a sponge, and increases the amount of available moisture. Since organic matter is "burned up" much more rapidly in a coarse soil than in a soil higher in clay content, more frequent organic matter additions are necessary.

Since soils vary widely in their moisture characteristics, no general recommendation can be given for all soils, with regard to watering requirements for roses. However, certain principles apply to all of them.

On an average well-drained sandy loam, the top foot of soil will hold about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches of available water. An average clay loam will hold almost twice this amount. Therefore, if the soil is dry, it will take about 35,000 gallons per acre, or  $\frac{4}{5}$  gal./sq. ft., or 80 gal./100 sq. ft., to adequately irrigate the top foot of the sandy

loam, or close to double for the clay loam. Contrary to popular belief, the application of half the amount of water required will not do half the job. Instead of a soil partially wetted to a depth of one foot, you will have a soil completely wetted to about six inches. For this reason, frequent, light water applications should be avoided since they wet only to a shallow depth and thus encourage shallow rooting. On the other hand, putting enough water on a coarse sandy loam to adequately wet a clay loam to a depth of one foot would result in not only wasted water, but considerable leaching losses.

Since a coarse-textured soil cannot hold as much moisture as one higher in clay content, it follows that water must be applied more frequently. Soil texture also has a bearing on the rate at which water should be applied. Since the heavier soils absorb water more slowly, the rate of application should be reduced. Where a maximum rate of one inch/hour would be permissible for a well-drained coarse soil, the rate of application should not exceed  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch/hour for a clay loam. On any soil, adequate subsoil drainage, at least to the maximum rooting depth, either natural, or through the use of tile, is a must for satisfactory water relations.

## SOIL ORGANISMS

A good, productive soil is "alive". It contains millions of micro-organisms (bacteria, moulds, etc.). These organisms feed on the organic matter, breaking it down, and releasing nutrients, especially nitrogen, in forms available to the plant. A good productive soil well supplied with organic matter, has an ample supply of these necessary and beneficial soil organisms.

Such in very brief terms, are the factors which influence the properties of your soil. An understanding of these factors, and their relation to your own soil, may better enable you to adapt your cultural practices to best suit your particular soil under your specific growing conditions. Happy rose growing!

# Old Plants and New in Rosaceae

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It is said that the most effective garden is one that best expresses the sentiments of its proprietor. This may be the reason that my own garden is all but saturated with things rosaceous! My sentiments seem to be all for members of this gregarious and vivacious plant family.

Perhaps it is the very breadth of form and size and utility that Rose Family genera display; perhaps it is their generally cheerful performance under fairly cold and variable climatic conditions; or perhaps Queen Rose herself has glamour and seductiveness enough to impart an irresistible aura to all her many cousins. Whatever it may be, it is true that about my South-central Ontario home in Rockwood, I have representatives of no fewer than 23 Rose Family genera and of some of these, such as plums, cherries, ornamental apples, brambles, and roses, I have many species and cultivars.

The usefulness of Rose family plants spans a wide range from the many well-known temperate zone fruits to the whole colour and form variation of roses, the almost-forgotten charm of *Lady's Mantle* ground cover and the graceful informality of unclipped hedges of *Japanese Quince* and *Kerria*.

It is my thought in this short article to recall a few of the "old" rosaceous plants that could be considered for revival in our latter-day gardens; and to speculate on how the plant breeding hobbyist or skilled grafter might contribute "new" cultivars or plant combinations to entice our gardening interest.

Already we mentioned *Lady's Mantle*, and implied that it had a place in the gardens of yesteryear. Botanically this is *Alchemilla*; and although there are three species that are native to Eastern



Canada, these are quite inconspicuous and it is *A. pratensis*, an established immigrant from Europe, that is the *Lady's Mantle* of our grandparents' gardens. It must be noted here that this very unusual-looking member of the Rose family, with its leaves like inverted mantles of Elizabethan style, and its yellow-green and non-showy flowers, can spread and escape to become quite weedy. But, as with *Goutweed*, *Daylily*, *Monkshood* and children, it requires a firm early training period and an ideal environment to bring out its best points. As an herbaceous ground cover for somewhat moist areas where its mantle-caught silvery dewdrops can be observed without disturbance, it has few equals.

Another old-timer is *Meadowsweet*, which is the age-old name for *Filipendula*. This herbaceous genus is closely related to *Spiraea* and varies in height from three feet for *E. hexapetala* to 10 feet for *F. camtschatica*. The most common "patch" in old gardens was of *F. ulmaria*, often called *Queen-of-the-Meadow*. It would rise to six feet and by mid-summer there would be a hazy mass of creamy-white spires of feathery bloom. Perhaps we use this old favourite less nowadays because we lack enough room in our urban garden lots, or it may be that we dislike its susceptibility to powdery mildew disease. Whatever the reason, mildew is controllable without undue effort and in gardens where the need exists for an easily maintained, showy yet never garish clump of five to 10 feet diameter, *Queen-of-the-meadow* is recommended.

*Amelanchier* is a genus that surely is worthy of a garden revival. Known in the east as Serviceberry, Juneberry, Wild Pear and Shadbush, the western species is called Saskatoonberry and represents the principal wild fruit of the prairies. Botanists agree to disagree concerning the obviously mixed genetic nature of many wild specimens of this genus. In prairie Canada *A. alnifolia* is found and most stands seem pure and lacking in variation. Elsewhere in Canada a not unpleasant hodgepodge of forms and types is commonly seen, giving rise to the popular assumption that natural hybridizing is almost as common in *Amelanchier* as is known to be the case with its cousins, the brambles and hawthorns. In days of yore (Canadian gardening yore, that is, which is only a few decades back) there was a cultivar of *A. stolonifera* known as *Success*; but I know of no source where this dwarf (2 to 3 feet) variety can now be purchased.

Recently the Experimental Farm at Beaverlodge in the Peace

River district of Northern Alberta, has released two new cultivars of the western *Amelanchier*, or Saskatoonberry. These are known as Smoky and Pembina, being named for two famous tributaries of the Mackenzie River. An inquiry addressed to horticulturists at the Experimental Farm will bring information on commercial sources of these new dual purpose plants. I say dual purpose because the Saskatoonberry may be grown either as small trees or in bush form, and are as attractive as features of the ornamental garden as they are useful for their bland but flavourful fruits. An alternative means for obtaining plants of this genus for your garden is to visit some bushland area where fruitful and healthy Serviceberry plants are known to grow, and lift a few in late fall or early spring.

A good example of a garden plant that appears to have lost its appeal, is the old-fashioned quince. This is *Cydonia oblonga*, and in grandmother's time there may not have been quite so much incentive to appreciate the esoteric qualities of the quince tree in flower. But certain it is that the fruit was appreciated; first for its appealing bouquets, which gave it a place of honour as denizen of many a drawerful of frilly lingerie. The best sachet in the land was a golden yellow, slightly woolly, aromatic quince from the gnarled old tree beside the woodyard! And whether or not the landscape characters of the tree were recognized, they exist nevertheless. The twisted, almost grotesque and prematurely aged nature of the small trees and the clean foliage and large single white flowers combine to give the quince of olden gardens a unique appeal.

What else is old? One must mention the true delights, which I know most of our readers will appreciate, of the damask and musk and cabbage roses, and of the ancient Provence rose in fullest splendour of its late June bloom, and the eglantines and Austrian briars. These species are, in order of mention, *R. damascena*, *R. moschata*, *R. centifolia*, *R. gallica*, *R. eglanteria* and *R. foetida*; with modern means for controlling pests, each of these species richly deserves a place in our gardens whether or not we count ourselves as rose connoisseurs.

As usual, I find I've left too little space to treat effectively all the interesting new Rose family possibilities. But at least a few of these should be mentioned, and the garden-oriented reader will think of many more.

First, let us consider how we might secure the exotic effects

achieved in many warm-climate gardens and parks through the use of grafting a normally shy and spreading shrub onto a sturdy, high-headed stem of a compatible kind. One candidate for such trial is the blood-red flowered *Japanese Quince*, *Chaenomeles lagenaria* var. *grandiflora*. This is inclined to require several stems in order to support itself, but may be grafted on a clean straight stem of ordinary quince (*Cydonia oblonga*) or a compatible hawthorn or serviceberry or firethorn. Some highly decorative and unusual aesthetic garden effects can be gained by setting *C. lagenaria* scions in various patterns on carefully trained compatible stocks.

Other rosaceous graft-combinations are possible. Serviceberry and Saskatoon on European mountain ash, for example; and on several hardy species of hawthorn: Also *Prunus davidiana* (ornamental peach) on *Prunus tomentosa* (Nanking Cherry) rootstock for a true dwarfing effect; and the showy weeping cherry forms that may be worked onto *Prunus maacki* or *P. padus*. Too few gardeners know the landscape virtues of the yellow-fruited form of *P. virginiana* var. *melanocarpa*, the western Chokecherry. Typically, these plants are aromatic and showy in flower, with the long racemes of blossoms appearing with the leaves. There again the drooping yellow fruit clusters give an accent effect in early autumn that reminds one of Laburnum in May.

While on the Western Chokecherry subject, how many readers know of, or are growing, Schubert Chokecherry? This is a mutant form, readily propagated by grafting or budding. The plants start spring growth with large dark green leaves that mature into richest purple by mid-summer. Because the chokecherry has much coarser foliage than *P. cerasifera* var. *pissardi* and *P. cistena*, the Schubert mutation should be used where a strong landscape emphasis is sought.

Two stone fruit species that would have many more friends, if the introductions were properly made, are *Prunus japonica* and *P. nana*. The first is a dwarf flowering cherry that seldom reaches more than 3 to 4 feet in height; the second is the dwarf flowering almond, and some Siberian selections (available from prairie Canadian nurserymen) form dense stem clusters that seldom grow more than 24 to 30 inches high. They have most of the good points sought in a species for naturalistic low hedging.

I have yet to see, in an Eastern Canadian garden, a plant

of Dr. Skinner's Baton Rouge Ornamental *Prunus*. This cultivar resulted from a complex hybridizing programme but the final result is a gardener's dream, a shrub that acquires a buoyant but not boisterous 6-foot garden form without the need for much pruning. In flower it resembles a veritable smoke cloud of richest old rose. Frank Skinner can be credited with many horticultural innovations, certainly many that will equal the contributions of Burbank, Saunders, Hanson, and Yeager, but his showiest novelty plant (it is sterile and will not bear fruits) must surely be *Prunus Baton Rouge*.

As noted earlier, readers will know of, or think of, their own "new" uses for rosaceous plants. One or more of those mentioned above may pique the interest of some gardeners; other green thumbed citizens will fall in love with the newest and best in the true miniature roses; still others will wish to obtain some of the ornamental species of *Rubus* such as *R. odoratus*, *R. illecebrosus* and *R. spectabilis*. With the true gardener, wherever the interest falls there will be some progress made toward new information, new genetic combinations, new records of graft compatibilities, and new groupings for the unusual or relaxing or complementary in landscape effect.

# 1963 At Dropmore

F. L. SKINNER, M.B.E., LL.D.

Dropmore, Manitoba

OVER the past year we have had some very unusual weather, unusual for this part of Canada where unpredictable weather is the rule rather than the exception. The winter of 1962-1963 was one of the mildest that I can remember; only once did the thermometer come near forty below zero, and then for a very short time. Snow-fall was also very light and when spring came there had never been more than a foot of snow on the ground at any time during the winter.

The last half of April and early May was quite warm and many things, including roses, started into growth from the very tips. Then in mid-May we had a very sharp frost that destroyed the flowers on such early blooming varieties as *Elms*, *Stone Fruits* and *Silver Maples*. A number of the year-old rose hybrids were killed out, root and branch. Older roses with well established root systems fared much better and though some of the *Rosa laxa x tea* seedlings killed back about half-way most of them came on nicely and were flowering by the end of June, and kept right on flowering until late October. One of these, a strong growing shrub that had reached a height of fully six feet, and had survived the winter alive right to the tips, had fully double white and cream coloured flowers throughout the summer.

Some hybrids of *Rosa laxa x tea*, and having a hybrid of the old China *Monthly Rose* as male parent, had quite shapely blooms after the style of some of the old hybrid perpetuals that continued to flower until late October. These were flowering for the first time and they may be expected to improve next year. These made bushes from three to four feet tall, and though they killed back a little, still they flowered early enough for some of the first blooms to produce seed.

Several hybrids of the semi-double white *Iowa No. 9* to the



pollen of rose *Souvenir de Alphonse Lavelle* flowered for the second time and this year's flowers showed quite a bit of improvement over last year's blooms. The flowers were of better form than last year and the flowering period was longer than it had been in 1962. Curiously enough the colour was a deep blood red reminiscent of the rose *Alain*; hardly what one would expect from a cross where one of the parents was pure white. So far none of these have set seed but I have not tried it as a pollen parent. The bush has so far proved hardy to the snow line, and it gives promise of flowering throughout the summer.

Unfortunately most of these new hybrids are rather tall growing shrubs and though beautiful as such they do not enjoy the same popularity with the rose-growing public as that of the floribundas and heavy-petalled hybrid teas. However, they do stand comparison with some of the hybrid perpetuals of seventy or eighty years ago and their parentage gives rise to the hope that they may eventually give us a race of roses that will combine their hardiness with the flower habits of the modern floribundas and hybrid teas.

# The Birth of a Rose Nursery

REG PERKINS

Claremont, Ontario

"You'll lose your shirt", said Mr. John Schloen.

"Mr. Schloen", I said, "I have 16 acres of land. I own it; I live on it; and I have built my house on it. I've grown pumpkins, potatoes, asparagus, winter wheat, clover and grass but so far all it has done is put my land in perfect condition for growing roses. I want to start a nursery and grow roses. What do I have to do?"

"Well", said Mr. Schloen, "there aren't any secrets in the rose business. Some people make it go. Maybe you can; you look as if you might. What do you want to know?"

Mr. John Schloen owns Ellesmere Nurseries at Brooklin, near Toronto. Just a little way along the highway from where we were sitting on his front lawn, was his field of 180,000 bushes in full bloom and what a sight they were!

"There aren't enough good rose men in Canada anyway", he went on. "More than a million rose bushes are imported into our country every year and most of them aren't in it with the bushes growing right out there in my fields. Canadians should all be helping to build our country and if helping you will help do that, then I'm glad".

"I need lots of help", I said. "I need understocks and budwood. Can you sell me these to get started, then I'll be able to manage on my own — I hope".

"How many understocks do you want?" asked Mr. Schloen.

That's how it all began. In my clean fresh soil, rich with 10 years of ploughing and manuring, the multiflora understocks grew like wild. Now I can sit at my window and peep out at my first



'SUMMER SUNSHINE' (H.T.)

'Buccaneer'  $\times$  'Lemon Chiffon'

Raised by H. C. Swim, U.S.A.

*Reproduced by kind permission of the National Rose Society*



nursery stock. On the 5,000 multiflora understocks I got from Mr. Schloen I have a catch on about 4,200. Sometimes the going has been rough and it will be another year yet, that is the fall of 1965, before I'll have enough stock and enough variety to start selling. I'll be broke but brother has it ever been fun.

Not all fun though as the day before I started to bud I got sick. There I was with my understocks growing like crazy, the budwood all cut and ready, and I was so dizzy I couldn't walk. It was Mr. Schloen who by now had become my good friend that rescued me.

I got someone to drive me over to Brooklin that day and with my driver helping me I staggered up to Mr. Schloen and asked him if he could send me some of his budding crew. "I'll pay them", I said. Mr. Schloen took one look at me and said, "They'll be there tomorrow".

They didn't come the next day as it rained and one of the many things I have learned is that the buds will not *take* in the rain. One tiny drop of water in the incision and there is no catch.

But a day or so later a truck rolled in my gate with six budding crews from Brooklin come to the rescue. I guess I found out more about budding that day than I ever will again. Luckily, I was well enough by now to walk around and watch the whole show.

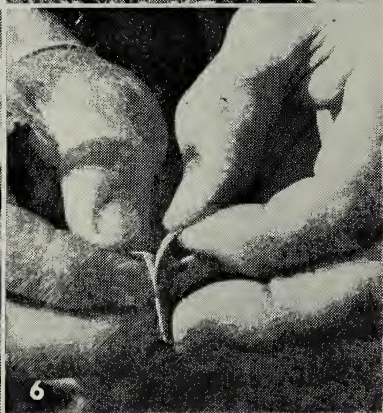
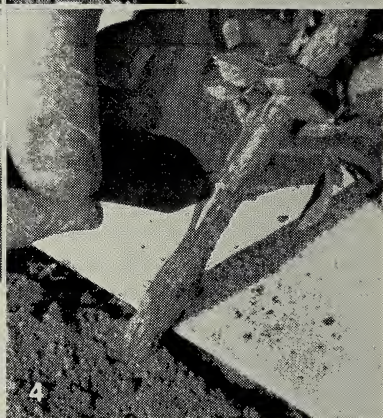
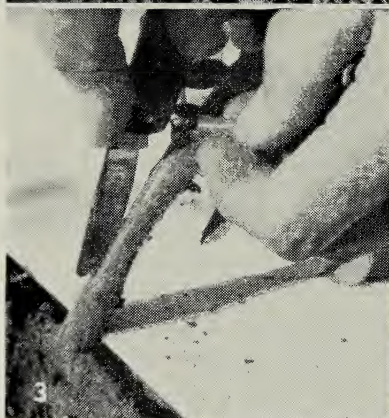
There are three men in a crew — the "men" being young lads with backbones that must be made of elastic. It takes a back like elastic to bend over hour after hour making the horizontal slit at the top and then the vertical slit to form a rough T; then working the bark open with a twist of the ivory end of the budding knife, and then sliding the bud firmly home.

One man in the crew hoes, uncovering the understocks near the ground where the bark will work easily and the bud will be near the root. Then he lays a 16' plank on top of the understocks forcing them to lie all on one side to expose the stem for the budder.

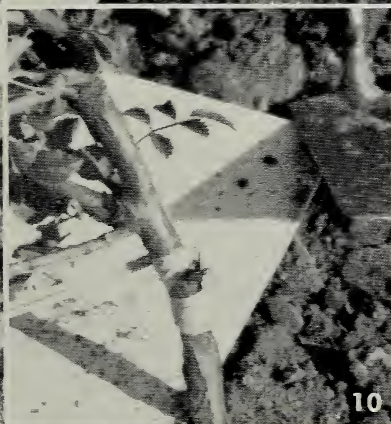
The second man does the budding; cutting out his buds from the budstick that he carries in his hand. He deftly jerks the thin sliver of wood from the back of the bud. He slits across the stem of the understock and then slits down (forming the T) and neatly, gently, places the bud in the T slit.

The third man ties with raffia and is never further behind the budder than one plant. After the buds have been tied the man with the hoe comes back and hills the earth around the bud to keep it





*See Explanatory comment page 108*



*See Explanatory comment page 108*



1. The plank laid across the tops of the understocks exposes the stem for the budder.
2. The first cut — horizontally. Notice that it is at a slight angle. Even as great an angle as 45 degrees is effective and quick to heal.
3. The vertical cut running upwards to meet the first cut, thus making a rather T-shaped incision.
4. The T is opened up with the butt end of the budding knife, which is specially constructed for this purpose.
5. Cutting the bud from the budstick. This is done wherever there has been a husky, healthy leaf stalk growing on the stem. When the budwood is cut from the parent plant the leaves are cut off at once, to keep the budwood from drying out until it is ready to use.
6. The piece of wood that was cut off the budwood, along with the bud, is peeled out. If the budwood is too dry it will not do this satisfactorily.
7. The bud has been inserted in the T-shaped incision.
8. Surplus bark on the piece of budwood is cut off even with the top of the incision. This is done firmly with sufficient pressure to force the bud tightly against the flowing sap of the understock.
9. A single piece of raffia ties the bud snugly in place, top and bottom, of the incision.
10. The tied bud. Some tiers prefer elastic to raffia because it will not get too tight, stretching as the union grows. Raffia has to be cut off, or at least encouraged to rot away, in a fairly short time.
11. The bud has taken and grows vigorously — now a developing scion of the original parent — in this case the variety being *Piccadilly*. The understock on the left is still growing but will be cut off close to the union in the spring. At that time it is customary to see that the scion is pinched back so that it will send up more shoots from the bud.
12. Reg Perkins checking his budded understocks at Claremont.

from drying out. Such a crew can do 100 plants or better in one hour.

Mr. Schloen's crews finished my whole job before sundown except for a few rows that I wanted to use for budwood that I was getting from friends; mostly old varieties that were favourites of mine. For instance, Mr. A. J. Webster of Streetsville sent me budwood of *Joan Cant* through a mutual friend and so on.

Two weeks after the budding crew had left I uncovered every bush, checked the buds, and found most of them green and plump. On every plant where the bud was black and there was no catch I tied a bright scrap of cloth and rebudded. I have become faster and more expert every day.

It is interesting to see how easy the catch is on some varieties, and how difficult it is on others. For instance you have to be extra good, or extra lucky, to get more than a 60% catch with *Crimson Glory* but from the 233 plants budded with *Chrysler Imperial* it looks as though I have a 100% catch.

Next year I will plant about 15,000 understocks and from the very best of this year's crop, the bloom of the summer of 1964, I will select my budwood for the year after. I will have more than 100 varieties by then and I am so proud of my list that I have pretty well decided to call my place FAVORITE VARIETIES NURSERY.

In the autumn of 1965 I will be in business if my back holds out. Wish me luck and come out and see me sometime.

# The House of Dickson

ORVILLE E. BOWLES, *Editor*

LONG before the Canadian provinces decided to federate and form the Dominion of Canada, Alexander Dickson, the great grandfather of the present head of Alex. Dickson & Sons Ltd., emigrated from Scotland to Northern Ireland. He settled in County Down and chose as the location for his nursery an area on the north side of Newtownards, which is near Belfast, and where the soil and climate were suitable for his purpose.

He began with little material capital or equipment but he had brought with him all the really important things; a deep love of his calling, years of experience, technical knowledge, and most important of all that strange indefinable talent for making the soil put forth some of its most beautiful products in their most perfect forms.

Of course, at its simplest level we call this talent "green thumb" but in the world's truly great growers it attains a brilliance that can be explained only as some deep instinctive insight into the workings of nature. Obviously, this talent does not die with man for succeeding generations of Dicksons, including the fourth and fifth generations that conduct the business today, have inherited it in full measure.

In the beginning the nursery did not specialize in roses as it does today but rather concentrated on the growing of florists' flowers and general nursery stock. In 1879, Alexander Dickson II, a grandson of the founder and father of Mr. Alexander Dickson III, the present head of the firm, began to hybridize roses and in 1887 the first Dickson roses were introduced to the public at the National Rose Society show in London. This introduction included the hybrid perpetuals *Earl of Dufferin*, *Lady Helen Stewart* and *Ethel Brownlow* and represented Ireland's first hybridization of the Queen of Flowers. A gold medal awarded to each at this show was prophetic of things to come and turned the attention of rosarians throughout the world to Ireland which was destined to become one of the world's important hybridizing centers.



The trade name Dicksons of Hawlmark was registered later to differentiate the firm from a number of other prominent nurserymen of the same name. In 1895 the firm introduced its first hybrid tea, the pink *Mrs. W. J. Grant*. This rose a *La France* x *Lady Mary Fitzwilliam* seedling proved to be a most prolific parent and was much used by Dickson's and other hybridists in the production of a long line of seedlings. From then onwards new hybrid tea varieties were introduced regularly. In the analysis of prize winning roses compiled by the *Journal of Horticulture* in 1908 out of 66 varieties listed, 25 were Dickson introductions; the remaining 41 varieties in the analysis were divided amongst 23 other raisers.

A major break came in 1900 with *Liberty* — *Mrs. W. J. Grant* crossed with an unnamed seedling — the first crimson hybrid tea and the forerunner of a famous strain of red roses including the American variety *Richmond* long the doyen of greenhouse cut flower varieties and eventually *Etoile de Hollande*, *Christopher Stone*, *Crimson Glory* and *Ena Harkness*.

In 1912 came the great *George Dixon* which somehow seems to mingle in the memory of every elderly rosarian; the rose whose opulent fragrance, rich velvet-crimson colouring and perfect form are recalled when comparisons are made with modern roses. It headed the National Rose Society's list of exhibition roses until 1932.

These early successes were followed by many, many introductions of outstanding quality and appeal and it is with regret that space will only permit the mention of a few highlights. In 1924 the cerise-pink *Shot Silk* with its vigour, growth, fragrance and abundant glossy green foliage heralded the era of outstanding roses. It is not surprising that Dickson's consider this their finest rose and it is unfortunate that the office fire of 1921 destroyed so many records that the parentage of *Shot Silk* is rather obscure.

Another highly regarded pink of this era was *Betty Uprichard* a salmon-pink and carmine that held her place for 30 years in the National Rose Society's analysis of top varieties. In 1926 came *Dame Edith Helen* bearing glowing pink blooms of a form and shape so beloved and sought after by the exhibitor. These were followed by *Barbara Richards* (1930), *Sir Henry Seagrave* (1932), *Dickson's Perfection* (1937), *Dr. F. G. Chandler* (1939), all comparatively modern roses whose outstanding qualities are well known.

After a quiet start the great era of the floribunda rose burst upon the rose world in the late 1940's and gained momentum throughout the 1950's. After more than 60 years concentration on hybrid teas Dickson's had moderate success with their early entries in the floribunda field and it was not until 1958 that they hit the floribunda headlines with *Dickson's Flame* the first British rose to win the premier British rose award, The President's International Trophy. In fact 1958 turned out to be a vintage year; another floribunda *Shepherd's Delight* a multi-coloured yellow, orange and red and the lovely pale-rose hybrid tea *Silver Lining* both received gold medals; the latter having also won the Clay Challenge Vase for the best new scented rose of British birth the previous year. Incidentally *Silver Lining* acclaimed by the National Rose Society as the best British raised rose in recent years was selected by this society for presentation to Her Majesty the Queen to commemorate the birth of Prince Andrew.

In 1960 came *Dearest* a fragrant rosy-salmon floribunda whose awards include a gold medal, an award of merit from the *Royal Horticultural Society* (1960), followed by a first class certificate in 1962. Very few first class certificates have been awarded to roses by this Society.

A glance through the rose analysis section of the National Rose Society for the past few years focuses the attention on the 1954 gold medallist hybrid tea Dickson's *Margaret*; a vigorous pink outstanding in the garden as well as on the show bench.

The five Dickson of Hawlmark introductions in 1962-1963 were all floribundas; *Ambrosia*, *She*, *Hit Parade*, *Summer Song* and *Ascot*. It is refreshing to note that the last three are compact, low-growing bushes that are ideal for the garden. We have had too many roses of late with shrub dimensions. Although floribundas top the sales it is felt that the hybrid tea, progressively improved, for which Dickson's have so long been famed, will continue to hold its firm place in the affections of the rose world.

In this their 128th anniversary year, Dickson's can claim to be not only the pioneers of Irish roses but also the oldest firm of growers still to be under control of the founding family, and winners of more National Rose show gold medals for new roses than any other firm in the world. It is probably not generally known that the Mayoral gold chain of the borough of Newtownards is made from gold

medals won by Alex Dickson & Sons Ltd., over 75 years and five generations.

In 1930 Alexander Dickson II, a grandson of the founder as we have mentioned, retired and the fourth generation took over. This consisted of Mr. George Dickson and Mr. Alexander Dickson III, the present head who is more affectionately known throughout the rose world as Mr. Alex. Mr. George has now retired from active participation but remains a director and advisor to the firm where his knowledge gained over a lifetime spent with the firm is of great value.

Mr. Alexander Dickson III has also spent a lifetime with the business and is one of the best known figures in the rose world. He is an Honorary Vice-President of The National Rose Society of Great Britain and has received many awards for his contribution to horticulture the latest probably being the Gold Medal of The Royal Horticultural Society of Ireland in 1963.

Thirty-eight year old Alexander Patrick Dickson, Mr. Alex's eldest son, is with his two brothers and sister the fifth generation in the business. For Pat Dickson, as everybody knows him, 1961 was a particularly important year. The first rose created by him to come on the commercial market was shown to the public for the first time at the Chelsea Flower Show and promptly created something of a sensation. Named *Celebration* to commemorate the firm's anniversary it is a light salmon-red floribunda with unusual and delightful colour characteristics and one of the finest to be produced by this famous house. Pat now has charge of all facets of the business concerned with rose growing. Like his father he is a familiar figure in the capacity of judge at many national and continental events, and he is a member of The National Rose Society's Trial Gardens Committee.

Pat's two younger brothers have important positions with the firm. George is in charge of the agricultural and garden seeds departments while Jason, in addition to being Secretary of the company, is also responsible for the Belfast and Dublin houses. Their sister Shirley, now Mrs. Taylor, has earned herself a fine reputation as a specialist in flower arrangements, while her husband is responsible for the glasshouses.

Obviously, Dickson's are today more than ever a family concern. A family atmosphere emanates from the friendly team spirit

in which the entire business is conducted. In that sense members of the staff are very much "of the family" people as for example Mr. Bob Drew, an Associate of Honour of the Royal Horticultural Society, and part of the Dickson organization for fifty-five of his seventy-five years; Miss Dorothy Kennedy, the head florist, who joined the firm forty years ago; and the accountant, Mr. William Pritchard, who has been there for 32 years. Mr. James Gorden, rose foreman, has been with the firm for 41 years.

Pat Dickson followed up his initial success of 1961 with the introduction of *Scarlet Queen Elizabeth* at the Chelsea Flower Show in 1963. He crossed *Queen Elizabeth* with a carefully bred unnamed seedling and the result is an outstandingly beautiful rose that has all the qualities that have made its famous parent an international favourite. It closely resembles *Queen Elizabeth* in vigour, habit of growth and foliage but apart from the fact that it has vivid scarlet instead of pale pink bloom the new rose has two or three more flowers per truss, more petals per flower, and a substantially longer flowering period.

Just before going to press we have learned that Pat's new rose *Happy Event* has won the Gold Medal for the best floribunda rose at the Japan International Rose Festival.

It is with pleasure that we pay our respects to this fine old firm that is so well-known in the rose world; a family of outstanding hybridists that have brought so much pleasure to the world through their work and effort in improving the rose — a permanent memorial to all that is good and beautiful in life.

# District Reports

## VANCOUVER ISLAND — *F. N. Parker*

THE weather in November and December '62 was very mild, roses were blooming and making new growth. Thick shoots were coming from the crown in December and some hybrid teas were producing blooms that would have been fit for exhibition if it had not been for the petal damage by rain. In January we had enough frost to provide skating for a couple of days then more mild weather with rain. February was warm and fine and the weather alternated with cold wet periods and bright warm weather up until May when we had a lot of cold wet weather. Prospects for a good show seemed poor but some warmth in June saved the day and some good blooms were ready by show time.

When we started to prune it was discovered that there had been a lot of frost damage. The soft wood had suffered badly and bushes had to be cut back very hard, in many cases right to the crown. Then with a cold wet spring the new growth was slow; varieties that required some heat not doing at all well. *Kordes Perfecta* was badly affected and did not produce any outstanding blooms all season. On the other hand *Wendy Cussons* which seems to thrive in cool weather produced masses of bloom, some of a very high standard. *Super Star* seems to be a late starter but makes lots of growth in the late summer and fall; and produces bloom until late in the season which withstands rain remarkably well.

Aphids were not very bad — probably the rain washed them off. Mildew was about average but there was no rust or red spiders. Black spot was bad and found in most gardens outside of Victoria which for some reason seems to have a high degree of immunity. Nearly all varieties were affected but *Pink Favourite*, *Rose Gaujard* and *Super Star* were fairly free.

Floribundas were late starting and did not make wood for flowering in the late fall. It was certainly not a good year for them. One advantage due to the lack of heat and rain was a lot of bloom



in August which is usually a rather sparse month. The variance in weather from year to year makes it hard to assess new varieties. As for example *Mischief* with me was the best of the newly planted bushes while in a warmer season it might not do nearly as well.

A bed of *Super Star* in one of the Victoria parks excited a lot of comment. This variety is being extensively planted and will soon be as popular as *Peace*. It is to be hoped that it has a good constitution. The outstanding exhibit in the Victoria show was a vase of three *Diamond Jubilee*; one bloom of which was awarded the "Best in Show". It is many years since I have seen this variety exhibited. Mr. Fred Blakeney had a non-competitive display of some of his new varieties.

One of our biggest troubles in the rural areas is from deer. They enter the gardens at night and eat the young growth and once they get started it is very hard to keep them out. I have suffered considerable damage in my own garden and have heard of many other complaints. Spraying the foliage with repellants had very little effect. One grower kept a spotlight on his roses all night; this worked alright but unfortunately he did not start soon enough to avoid serious damage.

#### VANCOUVER — *William James*

FOR most of the members of the Vancouver Rose Society 1963 was a busy one. Good roses require a great deal of attention and each year brings with it, problems.

The year started out with very good weather during January and February. By March the roses had shown considerable growth and soon rosarians were in their gardens with the pruning shears.

The annual pruning demonstration was held at Vancouver's famous Stanley Park rose gardens during the third week of March. Approximately four hundred interested people attended and the V.R.S. gained about twenty-five new members as a result. This may not seem to be a large percentage, but when one realizes how many people are interested in rose growing but are unable for one reason or another to join a rose society it is not too bad. We were very gratified to see this very large turnout at the demonstration. The people were not only interested in watching the actual pruning but also in listening to the comments of the pruners, and in asking a multiplicity of questions.

During April the roses were growing very nicely and their leaves were partially developed. As a result of favourable weather conditions, the roses began to bud in the first week of May. During the third and fourth weeks we had a very hot period, in fact the hottest we had all summer. Temperatures rose to between 70° - 80°. The first roses to appear were the climbers and these were in bloom by May 10th.

Accompanying the new growth of course were the aphids and there must have been literally millions of them because everybody, just everybody, complained about them, and much time was spent in spraying. Mildew also has been very prevalent during the year. It began about June 1st. I did not, however, hear much grumbling about black spot this year. Thank goodness for that!

The Vancouver Parks Board has established a rather unique rose garden on the south side of Little Mountain. It is unique in that it contains or will contain, when completed, all the various types of roses, thus showing the development and history of the rose from earliest times to the present. The V.R.S. has shown considerable interest in this garden and has donated four hundred dollars or its equivalent to its development.

People interested in the growing of roses will be able to trace rose history from the very early Gallica roses to the modern hybrid teas. This garden will not only be of interest to rose growers of Vancouver but, I am sure, will be an outstanding and interesting tourist attraction.

During the summer a very successful garden party was held in the spacious gardens of our president Mr. Erskine MacPherson and his gracious wife. Those who attended thoroughly enjoyed not only the lovely park atmosphere but also the sociability evidenced by the members who attended. It gave them the opportunity to get to know each other socially and to discuss their individual rose problems.

The big attraction of the year, of course, was the Fourteenth Annual Rose Show held at the Kerrisdale Arena on June 27th and 28th. The Show President was Mr. Erskine MacPherson, V.R.S. President and the General Show Chairman and man who did most of the work — without a murmur — was Mr. Wm. Brandner. He was co-chaired by Messrs. Alex McGregor and Ben Thomas.

It was an extremely well organized Show with a clean, tidy, attractive appearance and with a very relaxing atmosphere.

Space does not permit of a detailed description but I shall attempt to give briefly some idea what I saw as I entered the building.

The theme was "A Parisian Rose Garden". An avenue, lined on both sides with beautiful trees, caught my first glance. The platform was suitably decorated for the official opening ceremony which was so ably carried out by Monsieur Robert Picard, Consul General for France and Mme. Picard.

There were several lovely displays arranged by the Vancouver Parks Board, Ortho Agricultural Chemicals, David Hunter Nurseries, Southlands Nursery Gardens, Rosecroft Nurseries and the Vancouver Orchid Society.

The roses were particularly colourful and of good texture this year due, I think, to the rain and dull weather we have had this summer. However, other than colour, the rain was hard on the garden roses, especially on the night before the Show.

There were more arrangements than usual and they were more outstanding than ever. I noticed in the bench classes this year a great number of *Super Star* or *Tropicana* which were of high quality.

The best rose of the Show — *Peace* — was won by a novice, Mr. K. H. Asserlind, who thus also had the best rose in the novice section. Mrs. E. R. Coan again — for the third time — won the cup for the best white Rose. The best yellow Rose went to Mr. C. D. Yeomans. The cup for the best bloom in the children's section went to Robert Watt, grandson of our treasurer. Mrs. Pat Murdock, who is one of our most outstanding rose growers, won the most meritorious exhibit award. The most outstanding decorative arrangement award went to Mrs. R. Abercrombie. Mrs. R. E. Murdoch and Mr. R. G. Cobbold, shared the prizes for the boxes of roses. The best twelve specimen blooms were displayed by Mr. J. W. Horton and the best six specimen blooms, Mr. C. D. Yeomans. Mrs. G. E. Weir won the prize in the novice class for the best six blooms. Trophies were presented for the best bowl of red roses and bowl of white rose. The trophy for the red roses was won by Mrs. Wm. James with *Karl Herbst*, and for the white roses by Mrs. E. R. Coan with *White Queen*.

In reporting on the Rose Show I can say, without hesitancy, that in organization, arrangements, quality and colour of roses in

the bench classes and in the general overall appearance of the hall the Show was one of the best ever held.

A number of our members, though small in number, competed in the P.N.E. Rose Show. The unfortunate fact is that the P.N.E. is held too late in the year for a good rose display. However, the members, who did compete, did very well indeed.

Finally, in case someone is wondering what roses have been most outstanding in the writer's garden, I would say *Karl Herbst*, *Tropicana* and *Queen Elizabeth*.

#### CALGARY — *Calgary Rose Society* (Mrs. W. H. Dowling)

As the year 1963 rapidly draws to a close it is time once more to review the past months' rose growing. The spring came fairly early and was quite warm in March and April but turned much cooler in May and June with strong winds.

The aphids we always seem to have with us and they were just as prevalent as ever but the mildew menace was light until later in the fall.

I picked my first rose on June 17th and had roses blooming continuously from then on throughout the summer and fall. On October 19th I picked the last large bouquet of seven different varieties of floribundas but that was about the last as it froze quite hard that night and there remained but a few hybrid teas until the end of October. It was a particularly long season for our area.

On June 29th our Rose Society members staged a one-day display in Woodward's store and the aim was to encourage the growing of more roses and to demonstrate how to prepare them for showing. There were no prizes given but the roses were all named so the public could learn of the different varieties. At the end of the day each person received a rose as they left the store and this I may say created an intense interest amongst the shoppers and the whole effort was educational and instructive.

The Rose Section of our Horticultural Show was greatly improved this year and our entries were about double those of last year. We had a better tiered setting against the wall and also a long table for the vases, bowls and arrangements. The Canadian Rose Society Silver Medal, which is only available to members of our own rose society was won by the President, Mr. P. J. Timms, for the best rose in the show which was an excellent specimen of *Chicago*



*Peace*. The bronze medal was won by Mrs. Harold James with *Crimson Glory*. In the novice class the Canadian Oil Company trophy was won by Mrs. W. H. Dowling with *Snow Queen*. Quite a number of visitors to the show joined our society and we now have about forty-five members which makes it impossible to hold our meetings in members' homes. We now meet once a month in one of the smaller rooms of the Central United Church.

The members of our Society are keenly interested in formulating plans and approving the establishing of a rose Test Garden under the guidance of Mr. P. J. Timms, Dr. Paul Soulier and Mr. Charles Crowhurst and other enthusiastic members. An appropriate place is now being sought.

Mr. P. J. Timms, President, was chosen as "The Gardener of the Year" for 1963 and presented with a beautiful trophy at the Horticultural Show. We are all pleased with the past year's progress and added over a hundred excellent vases for the Society's use at future shows.

We were so pleased to receive the news that Mr. F. Blakeney's new rose has been chosen as Canada's Centennial Rose.

Our election of officers was held on November 20th and the new group for the ensuing year will consist of Mr. P. J. Timms, Past President; Mrs. W. H. Dowling, President; Mr. Jerry Levitt, First Vice President; Mrs. P. H. Bastin, Second Vice President; Mrs. H. D. Sinclair, Secretary and Mrs. C. E. Nutter, Treasurer.

To wind up the year we had a lovely Christmas party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Wagner — all present enjoyed the sociable evening and wonderful lunch provided by Mrs. James and her social committee.

Best wishes to all for the coming 1964 from the Calgary Society of Rosarians.

#### SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN — *Mr. F. Antrobus, Weyburn*

I received my love for gardening from my father and picked up "know-how" by question, observation and experiment. As the years have passed I have given more and more space to flowers. I have grown an occasional rose but it was not until 1963 that I really concentrated on a rose garden. So I am really a novice in this field and have not exactly warranted any "rookie of the year" award.

This was an exceptional year in southeastern Saskatchewan,



with plenty of rain in the spring and summer and nice dry weather in the fall. We had no frost until mid-October which is very unusual for our area. The growing season was so long that I was able to grow mum from seed and saw many of them flower in the same season outdoors.

I ordered about fifteen roses which were delivered in May. Most of them were hybrid teas with some floribundas and a couple of rugosas. For each I dug a hole two feet deep and at least two feet square and filled it with good soil. When planting I used plenty of water and was careful to see that they received frequent waterings. By the time we left on our holidays about the end of June they were nearly all doing well.

When we returned after three weeks folks told us how well they had been blooming, but we saw none of it. The night we returned home a fierce hailstorm swept the district, including our garden.

It is a very discouraging sight to see a rose garden stripped to ribbons. However, there was a remarkable recovery from this violent pruning and you would have to see disaster and recovery to believe it. The fourth day after the barrage *Chrysler Imperial* had two buds and in a few days they were out in full bloom. It was much the same with the other roses. In time they grew new foliage and kept on blooming until the first week in October. There was no disease whatever.

Our rose garden was certainly a topic of conversation. We were especially fond of *Chrysler Imperial*, *Pink Peace*, *Peace*, *Frau Karl Druschki*, *Fashion* and *Sterling Silver*. Some catalogues advise against fall planting, while others recommend it, so I am going to do some experimenting and purchased some more hybrid teas, a couple of shrub roses and some climbers for fall planting.

These additional roses have been planted in the same manner as those in May. The climbers are on the east side of the house where they will be protected while the others are about six feet from the south side of the house and receive full sun. I have them in an area six feet by thirty feet and about three feet apart.

To winter them I have put boards ten inches high around the area, and banked a foot-high soil around each bush — soil brought in and not taken from around the roots. I then piled barrels of leaves on and around each bush and covered the whole with chicken

wire to hold the leaves until snow came. I think they are now safe in their winter bed awaiting 1964.

I covered all my perennials with leaves too, as last year, most folks lost roses and other perennials as we had no snow to speak of. Snow is the best covering. I am a rookie and would welcome pointers from veterans who have been successful in growing lovely roses.

#### MANITOBA — *Mrs. W. A. MacDonald, Winnipeg*

As a preface to our Report for 1963, we must say that this has been quite an unsatisfactory year for rose growers and, at the risk of being repetitious, we have to mention our weather again.

We had a rather wet fall in 1962, then several severe frosts. After our roses had been covered in November the temperatures rose into the forties, and we had more damp weather. Add to this more very cold weather and a season with less snow than usual, and the result could be foreseen. In many areas there was a very high percentage of loss — in some cases 100%. One grower, who is a gardener by vocation, has been in the habit of digging up and then burying a small number of roses in his own garden. For years he has successfully wintered roses in this manner. This year they were all dead when he lifted them. It is not, as we know, that roses are so very delicate; even some of the hardiest perennials — those that we consider almost indestructible — were killed as well. The spring of 1963 was not very kind to the surviving roses nor to the newly planted ones. The plants did not begin to really flourish until August; but let us give you the reports from our correspondents in various parts of the Province.

Starting in Winnipeg, we have Mr. Hector Macdonald, the Supervisor of Assiniboine Park, with his usual concise report. Winter losses were high, about 40%, but this was better than the average in this area. There was no difference between the roses that had been sprayed with Wilt-pruf and those not thus treated. As usual, he had several hundred new plants set out in the spring, but many of them made very little growth at first. For the whole garden, performance was not too good until August. Mr. Macdonald has a Test Garden, and he has been quite pleased with *Saratoga* which he has been growing under a number. He also likes *Tambourine* a Floribunda he had planted in 1961 and moved to a new location in 1962; it

came triumphantly through last winter to perform well during this past summer. Although there was some blackspot in the gardens by the latter part of the summer, *Tambourine* was not affected.

Mr. Harvey D. Sparling writes from Portage La Prairie — about 60 miles west of Winnipeg — that his area also suffered from last winter's weather; they were really mixed up out there. In mid-October there was severe frost and some snow; but later in November and part of December the snow disappeared, and it became so mild that lilacs and other shrubs and trees started to bud again. January brought temperatures of 25-30 degrees below zero, and there was no snow protection. In spring it was found that many rose growers had lost the majority of their roses, and some had lost all of them. Fruit trees — another specialty of Mr. Sparling's — also suffered considerable damage. The final blow came when, after the rose bushes were uncovered, the temperatures dropped in early May; there was a heavy hailstorm followed by snow, and on May 22nd there was an all time record low of 23 degrees. However, the local rose enthusiasts replaced their lost bushes, and the bloom in late June was very good. There was a mediocre showing for the rest of the summer but, as in other areas, the roses made up for lost time in September and October. Perhaps to compensate for the poor spring weather, the night of October 24th was without frost, to create a record for that locality of 156 frost-free days. Mr. Sparling gives as his top performers in the newer roses: *Tropicana*, *Wendy Cussons* and *Piccadilly*. He concludes by remarking that if they cannot brag about their roses this year, they can point to their two weather records and to the patience and persistence of Prairie gardeners.

Mr. Harry Vane of Treesbank, 120 miles away, says that it was a bad winter in his district, too. Losses were generally heavy, and he himself lost a large number of bushes. He has used his own method of winter protection for years, and it has been widely adopted by other rosarians because of its success. However, when there is no snow cover even the best methods seem to fail. In this area, too, the roses bloomed their best in late summer and early fall.

Mr. Vane is a veteran rose grower — the writer considers herself fortunate that she had the benefit of his advice many years ago when planning to grow roses for the first time in Canada — and he will take the disappointments of the past year in his stride. Our members will be interested to hear that he celebrated his 90th birth-

day on August 25th last. And he is still personally planting and caring for his roses. May he see many more happy birthdays in his lovely rose garden!

Mr. Grindle, our member up in Flin Flon, has a happier story about last winter. He is just over 550 miles north of Winnipeg, and there is usually a good snow cover. Winter damage was minimal, and all well-established plants survived. There was an adequate rainfall during the season, and very little insect or pest activity. Roses bloomed in profusion until quite late in the fall; he says that he cut a perfect bloom of *Peace* on October 27th. We said last year that Mr. Grindle had long wanted Flin Flon to have its own Rose Show, and last July his wish was finally realized. Through the courtesy of the Manager of the local Hudson's Bay store the Show was staged there, and there were 40 entries approximately. Our member set up a display of his own roses, and put on show a number of books on rose culture — including our own C.R.S. Annual. Interest was very keen, and he hopes that the Show will become an annual event.

Mr. Grindle is a pioneer rosarian in Flin Flon, and his enthusiasm is infectious. In a town of just over 11,000 people he has ample scope for spreading the "gospel of the rose," and we may expect to hear of many more "converts" in the future.

Dr. Mallon of Kamsack, Sask., is a fairly new member of our Society. He sends along an entertaining report, and a success story, too. In the fall of 1962, he decided to create a rose garden, and he prepared a small plot according to Dr. Oliver's specifications. As his enthusiasm grew, so did the number of roses that he desired; he enlarged the rose bed and finally planted twice the total originally planned for. Dr. Mallon had heard all about the hazards of rose culture, including winterkill, diseases and pests, so he was prepared for the worst. Which did not happen! His roses flourished, blooming all summer and, at the end of September, were still producing blooms and buds. He had no trouble with diseases or pests, owing to a regular spraying programme; and he plans to double the size of his rose garden next year. His success should encourage other "beginners" in his area.

Dr. Mallon has a word of advice for those who are new to the use of the jar type hose attachments — check performance before spraying roses. When he found that he was "growing curly-leaved



roses" he checked the attachment and found that the solution was being delivered at double strength.

We held our usual Shows in Winnipeg last summer. At the Red River Exhibition, which lasts a week, we stage three successive shows of flowers and house plants during that period. The rose classes showed the effect of the hard winter and the poor spring weather. Exhibits were fewer in number, and the quality was below normal in the first two Shows. However, by the time that the third Show exhibits were set up, we noted some improvement.

Our Outdoor Rose Show was held in July. Here again the number of entries was lower than usual, but the quality of blooms was better. After the judging had been completed, there was the customary talk on the decisions; we feel that our members gain much from hearing of defects and errors on the spot. Refreshments were then served by our hosts, the Hector Macdonalds, while those present exchanged notes on roses.

The International Show, held in August, was well attended. In addition to names from every Canadian Province and from 23 States in the Union, our Visitors' Book bore signatures from the United Kingdom and other European countries, the West Indies, Nigeria and South Africa — demonstrating again the universal appeal of flowers. By August the rose gardens were beginning to make up for earlier deficiencies, and the exhibits were numerous and of good quality. Mr. Grindle sent down several excellent blooms from Flin Flon and was the winner of some of the red ribbons. We set up our usual educational display, "Know your Roses" but this year, for a change, we used all home grown exhibits.

The Fall Rose Meeting was held in October, when a speaker reviewed winter protection and other seasonal problems. By request of many of our members we again showed a film which we had used a couple of years ago — the Ortho Chemical Company's "Living with Roses." It is a very fine film and one which bears repetition. There are so few good films on the subject of Roses, a situation which needs to be corrected. These Visual Aids can contribute so much to the spreading of interest in rose culture, and to the education of beginners.

This reminds us that the Winnipeg Horticultural Society, an affiliate of C.R.S., has placed its copy of the "Canadian Rose Annual" in the local Carnegie Library. The W.H.S. has no library



of its own and feels that in this way it can be of benefit to a greater number of those interested in roses.

This completes our news from Region 3. At this date, December 7th, we wonder what is in store for our roses. We have had a late, warm fall — roses blooming at the end of October — and the bushes did not harden off gradually. The weather has been alternately freezing and mild lately. For better or worse, our roses are covered up and we can only hope for a good snowfall. So far we have had only about 2 inches of snow, and it is thawing; but we have a forecast for snow anytime now.

Our sincere thanks to our good friends, Messrs. Grindle, Macdonald, Sparling and Vane and, last but not least, to Dr. Mallon for the material they have contributed to this report. We greatly appreciate the time they have given to making this a report that is regional in the true sense of the word. They join in extending best wishes to all the C.R.S. family across Canada and to those over the Border. We all hope that 1964 will be a peaceful and happy year, with roses all the way.

#### LAKEHEAD AREA — *H. C. Westbrook, Port Arthur*

It would be pleasant if it were possible to write a regional report from this area that did not take on the aspects of a weather report. However, late springs have a rough influence on Roses. When you get snow and freezing temperatures on the 25th and 26th of May, the bushes do not get off to a good start. In mid-June, the so-called spring jumped directly into summer, with lots of heat and little rain. It was ideal rose weather, and continued as such until the first killing frosts in the last week of October. Hence, they went to bed November 2.

The winter kill was a little higher than normal for the writer, but some other enthusiasts lost 90% of their stock. Whether this was due to an extremely cold and almost snowless January or to the bad weather in May is a matter of opinion. All losses but one sustained by myself, were bushes which had been badly infected with Rust or Mildew last year.

When the weather finally broke, the bushes really thrived, and produced their usual bountiful crop of beauty. Their start was so late that the Port Arthur Rose Show had to be postponed a week to get any entries. The Show itself, was outstanding, as to the number and

the beauty of the exhibits. The entries practically filled the Provincial Room of the Prince Arthur Motor Hotel. The comments of the many United States tourists attending the Show expressed sincere amazement at the beauty and profusion of the blooms. The Rose of the Show was *Kordes Perfecta*, with *Chrysler Imperial* the Reserve Champion. The Best White was *Message*; *Ballet* won the Parish Memorial prize. The only flaw in the Show was a disturbing one; there were very few entries in the Novice Classes. Let us hope that this was due to the late spring which did not allow any bloom on newly planted stock until August.

The roses which seemed to do best were *Karl Herbst*, *King's Ransom*, *Piccadilly*, *Peace* and *Michele Meilland* among the Hybrid Teas. Among the Floribundas, *Little Darling* and *Vogue* were away out in front. The new *Woburn Abbey* shows possibilities in a colour line, though so far its growth is not too robust. As usual the climbers spent a dreary year.

The insects were almost conspicuous by their absence; mildew did not appear. Rust again took over the writer's garden — later than usual, but with just as much authority. Even *Peace* became infected. Bushes such as *Bacchus*, *Hunter's Moon*, *Emily* and *Dorothy Anderson* simply became defoliated in short order.

Rose growing is increasing in popularity here. As mentioned last year, the Prince Arthur Motor Hotel began using Hybrid Teas for basic decoration, and this year the Nor-Shor Motor Hotel have approximately 480 bushes around the parking lot. Both these establishments have given generous assistance to our Rose Show. It is to be hoped that most of the thousands of bushes sold here last year survive the winter. In too many cases in the past, people have planted two or three bushes which failed to live, and that ended the rose growing attempts.

I understand that Roses are now being grown in both Terrace Bay and Schreiber, but have not been able to get a late report on this. In July I was told they were doing fine. This is good, for it now gives an extension to our Rose area which, in the past, has been confined to the two Lakehead cities, because of the earlier winters and later springs encountered as one moves back from the Lake.

The overall picture for 1963 was good. If 1964 produces as many fine blooms, everyone will be satisfied. It all depends on the weather which each year is unusual.

ROSARIANS of this district along with most of the eastern half of our country will long remember the winter of 1962-63, as the coldest since 1918, and the drought of last summer as one of the worst in history. Despite the weather rose gardens were surprisingly good and exceptional bloom was attained in the long, dry, mild autumn. Winter loss was heavy in Windsor and Detroit and differences in shelter and drainage seemed to be just as deciding a factor as methods of protection. I lost or destroyed at least 100 Hybrid Teas. My near neighbour with a shade more shelter and with very good drainage lost or destroyed only a quarter as many.

We recorded along with many zero or below readings one day of 14 below accompanied with a 20-mile-an-hour wind. It was saddening to note that old hardy climbers such as the *New Dawn* were much cut back and many Kordesii shrubs and pillars were cut back nearly to ground level.

In early June we had our annual tour of Windsor gardens and I am glad to report that the Windsor Utilities' rose garden with about 2,000 roses was in fine bloom. Many older Kordesii varieties no longer listed are there and anyone who loves beds of *Piccadilly* and *Ballet* had a real feast for the eyes on that June evening of the tour.

The rose shows in June were a little below par but still fine displays. At the Detroit show *Paris Match* was champion and also was good elsewhere in the show. In the main Windsor show *Anne Letts* was premier bloom and I am glad to say that it was grown by a housewife with under 50 bushes. *White Prince* won at another Windsor show.

After early June the rains simply ceased and hot weather was with us for most of June and July. Many gardens suffered although heavily watered and it wasn't until September that really outstanding bloom was achieved. It was very noticeable that many varieties that had suffered a little winter injury never approached their growth of 1962. Many gardens were noted that were black spot free.

The fall season was highlighted by a tour of Windsor gardens by the Detroit Rose Society. We had a fine sunny Sunday for the tour and as chairman of the tour I was proud to show our gardens to our neighbours. We were interested to see that one of our members had been propagating roses from cuttings under a plastic cover with

a misting device. He certainly showed that this is worthwhile and the resulting plants were strong and healthy. At the Utilities' garden we met the director for this district Mr. Emerson Mitchell who has been in ill health.

In September, at Windsor Rose Shows, *Tropicana*, grown much larger than normal was best bloom in two shows. Also excellent and winner at another was *Jack Frost*. At the Detroit September Fall Rose Show many excellent blooms were shown as usual. A surprise winner was *Helene Schoen*, a little known medium sized red of fine form. Isobel de Ortiz was runner up and this variety was shown well elsewhere at the Detroit show and also in Windsor — so despite its growth this summer it must be considered as a real show variety.

October continued mild and dry without much frost, so small October shows were held that had some truly wonderful blooms. In Windsor, *White Queen* was the winner and in Detroit, a truly wonderful *King's Ransom* won.

November has continued mild and some blooms were picked near the end of the month which is often a danger sign of insufficient hardening off. However, we must hope that this cycle of severe winters will end.

It has been announced that the American Rose Society will hold its 1967 Spring Convention and Rose Show in Detroit, which will make it possible for many Ontario rose growers to attend this outstanding event.

The Greater Windsor Foundation, a group of leading citizens, who are working very successfully in building Windsor up as an outstanding place to live, have been promoting Windsor as The Rose City. They achieved fine publicity and had considerable success in increased rose planting, both public and private. The Greater Windsor Horticultural Society distributed 1,100 bushes at its April meeting.

In closing this report I would like to extend an invitation to all members who may pass through this way to contact me for information on reaching and seeing the rose gardens of the district and I can promise you a cordial welcome.

LONDON — R. G. Whitlock, *London Rose Society*

During the summer of 1962, a group of London rose enthu-



siasts, discussed the possibilities of organizing a club to promote interest in the culture of roses in this area. On November 14, 1962, The London Rose Society was formally constituted and its subsequent growth far exceed first expectations.

The First Annual Rose Show was held in the Wellington Square Mall. Approximately 200 entries were staged by 30 exhibitors. The Labatt Challenge Trophy for the best Rose of the Show was won by Mr. W. E. Connolly. Mr. B. F. Wilmot a novice at exhibiting won the Red Rose Tea Trophy for the best *red* rose and Mrs. H. Eyre another novice won the City of London Challenge Shield for the most points in the Show.

The increase in interest in competition was evidenced at the Western Fair (London) in 1963 by the addition of several classes and the participation of many new exhibitors.

The extremely severe winter with many days well below zero did not seriously affect the growth of bushes in the spring but a severe frost on the 24th of May left many "heretofor-healthy" bushes hanging on for survival. This harsh winter and spring was followed by an extremely dry summer which hindered growth and shortened the life of most blooms. This drought which has been termed the most serious since 1901, continued until the time of writing, October 31, 1963.

The old adage "It is an ill wind that does not blow some good" proved true; in that little or no black spot was seen all year and mildew did not appear until late August.

#### HAMILTON AND DISTRICT — *Margaret Proctor*

THE Annual Meeting and Banquet of the Hamilton and District Rose Society, marking the seventh successful year of operation, was held on November 13th at the Scottish Rite Club, the speaker of the evening being Mr. Alfred A. Miles of St. Catharines.

After a very severe winter which required hard spring pruning our roses enjoyed a very good season and with the warm open fall the season was much longer than usual.

Mr. Victor Burville who arranged our programs throughout the season is to be congratulated on his selection of interesting and instructive features. To begin with topics covering "Rose Gardening in the Springtime" were well discussed by a panel of our own members. This was followed by "Rose Landscaping" ably given by



Mr. R. A. Fleming of the Horticulture Experiment Station, Vineland, Ontario.

Mrs. D. Hughes described the classes for "Rose Arrangements for Exhibition" and Mr. Fred Childs outlined a plan to follow three weeks prior to the show date. The new proposed plans for The Royal Botanical Gardens were described by Mr. Leslie Laking and we also enjoyed very much the visit of friends from The St. Catharines Rose Society.

Mr. Wm. Hartnoll, a long time friend of the Society, gave a very interesting talk and showed slides of the newer varieties of roses grown on a private estate in Pennsylvania.

Our year ended with a membership of 71.

Our thanks are extended to Mrs. Rouse and Mrs. McLaughlin for the lovely refreshments served at the conclusion of our regular meetings. This social half hour is very helpful in furthering discussions of rose problems and also just getting acquainted.

#### PETERBOROUGH — *Margaret Heideman*

As predicted last year the happiness of Peterborough's rose growers did not last long as the late cold spring and frost in early June had disastrous effects on many gardens. It seemed a miracle that so many beautiful roses appeared after all to give us a Rose Show on June 27th.

In fact miracles were the order of the day as the Best Rose in The Show and the Best Six Roses, elegant specimens of *The Doctor* were all grown on the same bush. The exhibitor was octogenarian, Mr. W. J. Glaspell, who won The Canadian Rose Society's Silver Medal and the H. L. Beal Trophy for his seven roses from one bush. They were uniformly long in stem, perfect in foliage, and shapely in bloom.

Mr. Huber Burke, a veteran winner of awards in the Peterborough Show won the Red Rose Tea Trophy for a bloom of *Chrysler Imperial*; and the Hancock Trophy for the most points in the Show.

The prize for the best rose grown by a novice went to Mrs. George Kennedy of Cobourg, Ontario, for a bloom of *Isobel Harkness*.

While the judging was in progress a panel discussion on rose growing was conducted by well known rose growers of the district;

Mr. W. G. Brinning of Port Hope, Mr. Huber Burke of Omemee, and Mr. W. J. Hancock and Mr. Walter Thompson of Peterborough. The Rose Show was arranged by Mr. Alvin Lee of Peterborough and the Rev. J. G. Dunca, President of the Peterborough Horticultural Society.

The rose growing season had a much better conclusion than beginning in this area. The long, mild fall restored the balance with an abundance of bloom at that time of the year when colour and fragrance are most intense.

The late closing of the season reminded the writer of her garden on Vancouver Island many years ago. We cut our last roses on November 29th, which is unusually late for our Ontario season. Roses were so plentiful in October, that they were the featured flower at a meeting of the Horticultural Society, devoted to the artistic arrangement of flowers.

#### OTTAWA — *Grace Shewfelt*

The 1963 season was marked by extremes in temperature but the roses in the Ottawa district seemed to thrive despite the unusual weather conditions.

Early in May, when the first new shoots were branching into tiny leaves, a heavy snowfall swept over the City, blanketing gardens in several inches of wet snow. I viewed this situation with some alarm and expected that it would kill all the young growth, but next day the rose leaves reappeared, apparently undaunted by the melting snow.

During June and early July there were several weeks of soaring temperatures. When the thermometer hovered between 90° and 100° the rose buds seemed to mature and open rapidly. But their day in the sun was short and the petals faded and scattered quickly.

However, I found that the extreme heat eliminated the aphids which so often appear on tender new growth. Fortunately the aphids did not return throughout the summer and it was not necessary to spray so frequently. However, in the rainy month of August I noticed a slight incidence of black spot on some of the older foliage.

There was a very colourful exhibit of roses at the Experimental Farm in June and July. *Tropicana*, a brilliant orange-red, was of particular interest because it had received so much advance publicity. The hybrid tea roses, *Kordes Perfecta*, with their fascinating red

tracery on creamy white, seemed to me to be very lovely. A bed of *Sterling Silver*, a cool lavender hybrid tea, were almost ghostly among the gay reds and yellows, though these well-formed blossoms had a subtle attraction of their own. Cheerful new varieties of floribundas and grandifloras are introduced each year at the Farm and the climbers, trellised for maximum display, form cascades of perfect little roses.

The autumn was mild, with ~~an~~ exceptionally warm, sunny October. My roses flowered quite profusely during this period and there were a few flowers left on Armistice Day weekend as there had been no significant frost up to that time. *Kordes Perfecta* bore a succession of brilliant flowers, each of which lasted in classic perfection for over a week. They were larger and brighter than the flowers on this bush in June.

When we visited the Experimental Farm to see the outdoor Chrysanthemum show in October, we found a surprising number of roses in bloom, in fact it was almost equal to the June display.

MONTREAL DISTRICT — *E. B. Jubien, W. G. Borland and H. C. Cross*

It's late November and we are writing this brief report for our area as requested by our good friend Orville E. Bowles. In order that we would not repeat what we had said in our previous years' notes we read through again the reports in the 1963 Annual from other parts of Canada and the thought that is uppermost in our mind is what a terrific variation there is in the climate in our country. Everybody reports on the weather and its effect on their roses just like they do in England in the Annual of the National Rose Society.

To be different this time, anyway, we are just going to say that our weather was hot as . . . in June, wet in July and August and very dry in September; in spite of this we can report a good year for roses. What a hardy plant they are! An English friend visiting here for the first time said "After all, roses are very hardy with us and they seem to do well here too." Could we put in here a few words in praise of the Hybridizers who have given us so many improved varieties since the end of the last war. Like *Peace* and *Queen Elizabeth* and a whole host of new floribundas, they have made such a difference in our garden roses that people who see them just must try a few new ones each year.

In this area in addition to our Canadian grown rose bushes, we see a great many imported bushes from Europe. In some cases, we are sorry to say, this imported stock is very inferior. The canes are small and roots are often damaged and dried out. A lot of these poor bushes just never do survive the first winter after they are planted. Your Regional Directors here have gone out of their way on every possible occasion to explain this to rose growers and we like to think that possibly it has brought some results.

Not many growers here have ever grown standard rose bushes. A few people have them in their gardens and have learned how to winter them successfully. They must be laid down and covered with earth to withstand our 20 below zero weather. If this is done there it is very seldom a bush is lost even in the most severe winter. We saw a beautiful bush of this type, *Mission Bells* in a Lachine garden this past June. It had more than 100 blooms on it.

Our friends who came to Montreal to live are often disappointed when they find that climbers are so difficult to keep alive over the winter. They can be winterized successfully but it is a terrific effort to bring in soil and lay them down for covering up. This is the only safe method that we have found though in some years a good cover of leaves will do the trick very nicely.

During the past summer we visited very many private rose gardens and we were particularly pleased to note how clean they were. Very few indications of disease or insect damage anywhere. This, in our opinion, is no doubt due to the greatly improved spraying and dusting materials that we now have.

#### NORTHERN NEW BRUNSWICK — *L. A. Miller, Dalhousie*

THE winter of 1962-1963 was another tough one for rose growers in our district and I am afraid that quite a few beginners have become discouraged.

Our winters appear to be changing in that whereas we used to have continuous snow protection for rose beds from late November until spring, we now have snow, then rain, frozen ground, followed by a warm spell. This alternate freezing and thawing has taken place the last two seasons.

Hilling with earth, and then covering with evergreen boughs when the ground has frozen, does not appear to be the answer although it is a help. In the past two winters I have lost more roses



through winterkill than the total for the previous 10 years. All varieties went into last winter in as good condition as I have ever seen them; the canes were all well seasoned with no disease or insect problems. I hilled the hybrid teas and floribundas and the tree roses were buried as usual. After the ground froze all beds were covered with balsam boughs. My loss exceeded 25% of the hybrid teas and grandifloras but not a single floribunda or tree rose.

I replaced the hybrid teas this spring with approximately the same varieties as were killed and this fall have repeated the care given last fall but with the following experiment in one bed only. Just before freeze up the earth around each bush in this bed was soaked with water and at the time of writing this report the whole bed was a solid block of ice and should remain in this condition until spring. I will report the difference, if any, in the winterkill next year.

The past summer was a very good one for roses in this area except for a rainy month of August. This only damaged buds that were left on the bushes and quality as well as production was very high.

Tree roses continued to be the highlight of my rose garden and make very effective displays also at night if spotlights are used.

This is a very short report and I would like to close with an appeal to any member who has come up with any successful new method of wintering roses to please let us know.

NORTHEASTERN NOVA SCOTIA — *Ronald P. Spencer,*  
*Mulgrave*

IN Northeastern Nova Scotia along the Strait of Canso shores between Cape Breton Island and mainland Nova Scotia, we experience some of the most extreme weather conditions of any area in the Maritime provinces. Therefore, rose growing as we know it has been carried on very little up to a few years ago, and the only roses seen were the "old fashioned" 'shrub roses as a consequence. Knowledge of modern roses and rose culture is just beginning to make progress in this area.

During the past ten years it is noted that as one person succeeds in efforts to grow modern roses, others follow and it is this writer's fond hope that within a few years we may be able to form our own local Rose Society group.



Because of the wet weather last fall my roses went into the winter in various conditions. Some were hilled up, others covered with brush and still others not covered at all. As has been the case the last few seasons, there was very little snow in December and January and very cold weather. Heavy snow during February, very mild weather in March which uncovered the bushes, and then April came in cold with winds and stormy, with the roses fully exposed, and considerable damage resulted.

My loss, which I blame more on spring conditions than to winter weather, was fifty five per cent of my Floribundas and twenty per cent of my H.T. Roses; also for some reason a bush of *Frau Karl Druschki* which I have had for eight years, and two bushes of the shrub rose *The Fairy*. The latter I had wintered without protection for four years.

The weather once again played a part in the late blooming of my roses this summer. By May 18th I had them uncovered and the pruning completed and by May 26th the new leaf buds were showing. However, it was July 20th before the first bush was in full bloom, which is about four weeks later than usual for this area.

At this writing we are coming to the close of a perfect summer and fall. We have had just enough rain and warm weather, not really hot, with the roses holding up well all through August and very little frost this fall, with only three or four nights when the thermometer went to the freezing mark. As a consequence, as I look from my window, the roses are as fresh as ever and lots of buds, while only last week I picked a bouquet of half opened buds.

I am now looking forward, with my fingers crossed, to receiving a large order from Kordes and Sons, West Germany, and hope to have them in the ground before final freeze up, as this is an exceptional fall.

This will be the first time since growing roses that I have tried fall planting, and I will be looking forward with high hopes for what the spring may have in store.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND — *Dr. R. G. Lea, Charlottetown*

AFTER our lamentations of the past few years about the ravages caused by winterkill, it is a pleasure this year to be able to give vent to a few paeans of praise. Last winter and spring were much less harsh on roses than was the case for many years. While a few



'ELYSIUM' (Floribunda)

Raised by Reimer Kordes, Germany

TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1960 AND CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1961

*Reproduced by kind permission of the National Rose Society*



gardens still suffered badly, most escaped with little or no serious losses. Whether this was due to clemency on the part of the weather (though it appeared to differ little from our usual weather), or to better care and understanding of this problem on behalf of our growers, we do not know; we can only hope the same happy combination of circumstances operates again this year.

With the good start in the spring, and good growing conditions all year, we have had an excellent season. Blessed with perfect autumn weather, the roses at this date (Oct. 26th) are still in heavy bloom in all gardens. This, of course, could carry with it the seeds of future disaster unless we get some cold weather to stop growth and harden them off before the hard killing frosts set in. In this region we do not usually apply our winter protection until about December 1st, and usually don't get very cold weather until Christmas or later, so we still have a little time for dormancy to set in.

It was encouraging this year to see so many new growers making their start. This was reflected in the quantity and the quality of the exhibits at the annual rose show. This year top honours for the Best Rose was won by a veteran exhibitor with an old favorite. Mr. Gordon Hughes, whose advice and guidance has helped many a beginner, had a truly magnificent specimen of *Show Girl* shown at the peak of her excellence. It was a very popular win. This show has increased in size and quality since it was first undertaken by the Parkdale Women's Institute, who continue to stage it. It has come to occupy a very important place in our activities. Each year has seen an increase in the number of exhibitors and it is most stimulating to see the number of new exhibitors each year, and to see them coming back each year with more and better exhibits. Next summer this province celebrates the centennial of the meeting of the Fathers of Confederation in Charlottetown and it is anticipated that, along with many other events, an especially strong rose show will be held. Rose lovers who may be visiting the province will be most welcome at this event.

# The Rose Analysis

For the past several years we have been fortunate in having this feature of our *Annual* prepared by Mr. Archie Selwood, our west-coast dean of rosarians. This year he has requested that it be passed to younger hands and we are indeed pleased that Mrs. W. A. MacDonald of Winnipeg, has kindly consented to carry on this very important work.

Mrs. MacDonald, our District Director for Manitoba for some years, needs no introduction to our members. Her "District Reports" and articles in our *Annual*; her articles and reports in the publications of the American Rose Society, and her extensive work with the Winnipeg Horticultural Society, while only a part of her activity in the realm of the rose, all indicate her extensive knowledge of rose culture.

Nevertheless we know that she has appreciated having her friend Archie Selwood "standing in the wings" so to speak and has leaned on his vast knowledge and counsel in the preparation of her first *Analysis*.

Mrs. MacDonald has asked us to extend her sincere thanks to all who contributed to this feature and she will be pleased to hear from any of our readers who may care to write her, and suggestions are always welcome.

As in previous years the tables have been carefully prepared. They are simple and need little comment but a few observations and comparisons with last year may be of interest.

In the *Newer Roses H.T.* tables the very high percentage of the new roses that are noticeably fragrant is at once apparent which might indicate a decided effort on the part of modern hybridizers to breed in more fragrance. Somehow it is a natural reaction when observing a beautiful bloom to test it for fragrance and if this is missing the bloom loses some prestige — notwithstanding the great popularity of *Peace* and a few others. In the Eastern table *Super Star* (Tropicana in the U.S.A.) and *Garden Party*, even without



fragrance, have shown great acceptance. The Western table favours *Super Star* and *Wendy Cussons* and both tables show that *Piccadilly* has a lot of friends.

*Newer Roses*, *Floribundas* give *Orangeade* and *Lilli Marlene* first and second positions in both tables and in addition *Dearest* and *Fireking* have a lot of support in both areas.

In the *Newer Roses*, *Grandifloras* it is *Pink Parfait*, *John S. Armstrong* and *El Capitan* in both tables with some variation. *Starfire* lost some support.

*Exhibition Roses* which contains the elite of the rose world shows the same favourites in the top positions of both tables as last year, with little variation. *Peace* continues to hold first position as it has for many years. The improved position of *Burnaby* in the Western table must be noted.

Also *Beginners' and General Garden Roses* reveals that the contributors to the Eastern table seem to prefer about the same varieties as last year with the exception that *Kordes Perfecta* has moved up to third place and has replaced *Karl Herbst* in the top half dozen. Not so with the Western table. Here, *McGredy's Yellow*, *Michèle Meilland* and *Virgo* have been replaced in the first six varieties with *Crimson Glory*, *Burnaby* and *Josephine Bruce*. It is unusual to see *Peace* in any position other than first but *Ena Harkness* has gained a lot of friends this year and has taken over the lead by the small margin of one point.

*Climbing and Rambling Roses*, Eastern table still rates *Paul's Scarlet Cl.*, *New Dawn* and *Blaze* as leaders and we note that *Golden Showers* and *Dr. J. H. Nicholas* have made some gain. The three top favourites in the Western table last year have repeated this year, with some variation in position. *Danse du Feu* and *Cl. Ena Harkness* have made considerable gain at the expense of *Paul's Scarlet Cl.* and *Ruth Alexander*.

The Eastern table of *Floribunda Roses* still shows *Frensham* and *Fashion* leading but *Vogue* has given way to *Spartan*; *Independence* has also enhanced its position. This is the first year that *Iceberg* has come of age and qualified for this table and it is noteworthy that it has gained sixth position. In the Western table it is *Frensham*, *Vogue* and *Fashion* the same as last year with some variation. Here again a newly qualified variety *Dickson's Flame* has made fourth position in its first year which is an even better showing

than *Iceberg* in the Eastern chart. *Sarabande* and *Masquerade* lost considerable support.

*Queen Elizabeth* has led both tables of *Grandiflora* *Roses* for years and still maintains that position although *Montezuma* is rapidly closing the gap. Other favourites are *Carrousel*, *Buccaneer* and *Roundelay* as last year. Here again *Merry Widow*, a newcomer from *Newer Roses*, *Grandifloras* has shown remarkable support in the Western table having won fourth position.

We are again fortunate to have Mr. Clifford T. Wilson prepare the *Miniature* *Roses* table for us and we are certain the many growers interested in this species will find his comments interesting and informative.

As we have mentioned in previous years this *Analysis* is composed of reports from widely separated areas with a great variance in soil and climate. While some roses do better in certain areas those showing high ratings in the tables have earned this popularity through outstanding performance under all conditions of soil and climate.

Then too, in appraising the tables please bear in mind that most of the contributors are exhibitors who favour varieties possessing exhibition qualities with the result that many fine colourful garden varieties are shut out from the lists which are of limited length and by no means include all the top quality varieties.

In some instances our introduction dates, particularly in connection with *Newer Roses*, may be at variance with the understanding of some of our readers but it must be acknowledged that many Canadians import roses from overseas before the same varieties are officially introduced into Canada or the United States. Then too, frequently, the dates of introduction in the U.S.A. will be different from that of Canada.

This year our summary based on the opinion of our contributors, who represent most of the rose-growing area of Canada and some of the American States, indicates that the most popular all-purpose hybrid tea rose is still *Peace* by a very wide margin; followed by *Crimson Glory*, *Ena Harkness*, *Kordes Perfecta* and *Burnaby* which has moved up to replace *Show Girl*. All excellent roses that beautify many a garden.

## CONTRIBUTORS

### EAST

Mrs. O. H. Antoft, Nova Scotia  
Mrs. J. H. Baillie, Ontario  
Mr. E. Billington, Ontario  
Mr. O. E. Bowles, Ontario  
Mr. M. A. Cadsby, Ontario  
Mr. R. A. M. Clark, Michigan State  
Mr. H. C. Cross, Quebec  
Mr. C. A. Davis, New York State  
Mr. E. B. Jubien, Quebec  
Mr. W. J. Keenan, Ontario  
Dr. R. G. Lea, Prince Edward Island  
Mr. W. Lyzaniwsky, Ontario  
Mr. Russ McLaren, Ontario  
Mr. E. Mitchell, Ontario  
Dr. T. C. Moyle, Ontario  
Mr. G. J. Patterson, Ontario  
Mr. Alan Stollery, Ontario  
Mr. V. Wales, Ontario  
Mr. H. C. Westbrook, Ontario

### WEST

Mr. Fred Blakeney, British Columbia  
Dr. J. M. Burkhart, Washington State  
Mr. J. A. Davidson, British Columbia  
Mr. J. H. Eddie, British Columbia  
Mr. Fred Edmunds, Oregon State  
Mrs. M. E. Matthews, British Columbia  
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Mr. J. H. McGhie, British Columbia  
Mrs. J. McLachlan, British Columbia  
Mrs. C. W. Morton, British Columbia  
Mr. F. N. Parker, British Columbia  
Mr. and Mrs. J. Dorman Searle,  
Washington State  
Mr. A. Selwood, British Columbia  
Mr. Preston Sharpe, British Columbia  
Mr. Harvey Sparling, Manitoba  
Mrs. W. H. Walkinshaw, British Columbia

# NEWER ROSES, H.T.

*Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. in 1959 or later*

## EAST

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
1.	*Super Star (Tropicana)	337	1960	Light vermillion
2.	Garden Party	305	1959	Cream, edged pink
3.	*Duet	173	1960	Pink, deeper reverse
4.	*Piccadilly	163	1959	Red and yellow
5.	*Fritz Thiedemann	134	1960	Dark vermillion
6.	*Lady Zia	131	1959	Orange-red to cherry
7.	*Wendy Cussons	130	1960	Deep cerise
8.	*Pink Peace	123	1959	Deep, dusty pink
9.	*Hawaii	122	1960	Orange-coral blend
10.	*Stella	118	1959	Carmine to near white
11.	*King's Ransom	115	1961	Yellow
12.	Gold Crown (Couronne d'Or)	97	1960	Golden yellow
13.	*Americana	77	1961	Rich red
14.	Golden Giant	77	1960	Aureolin (golden) yellow
15.	*Royal Highness	62	1962	Soft, light pink
16.	*Memoriam	59	1951	Pale pink to near white
17.	*Mischief	56	1961	Vermilion, pale orange reverse
18.	*My Choice	55	1960	Pale yellow, scarlet reverse
19.	Suspense	54	1960	Deep red, yellow reverse
20.	Chicago Peace	49	1962	Deep phlox pink, yellow base

## WEST

1.	*Super Star (Tropicana)	300	1960	Light vermillion
2.	*Wendy Cussons	261	1960	Deep cerise
3.	*Piccadilly	212	1959	Red and yellow
4.	*Memoriam	204	1961	Pale pink to near white
5.	*Royal Highness	198	1962	Soft light pink
6.	*Fritz Thiedemann	162	1960	Dark vermillion
7.	*Pink Peace	153	1959	Deep dusty pink
8.	Golden Giant	148	1960	Aureolin (golden) yellow
9.	*Helene Schoen	147	1962	Medium red
10.	*Mischief	138	1961	Vermilion, pale orange reverse
11.	Garden Party	136	1959	Cream, edged pink
12.	*Americana	122	1961	Rich red
13.	*King's Ransom	91	1961	Yellow
14.	*Stella	90	1959	Carmine to near white
15.	*Duet	67	1960	Pink, deeper reverse
16.	*Avon	63	1961	Bright red
17.	*Champagne	60	1961	Buff-apricot
18.	*Lady Zia	46	1959	Orange-red to cherry
19.	*My Choice	45	1960	Pale yellow, scarlet reverse
20.	Chicago Peace	42	1962	Deep phlox pink, yellow base

\*Noticeably fragrant

# NEWER ROSES, FLORIBUNDAS

*Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. in 1959 or later*

## EAST

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
1.	Orangeade	136	1959	Bright orange
2.	Lilli Marlene	91	1959	Scarlet-red
3.	Evelyn Fison	89	1962	Scarlet
4.	*Dearest	87	1960	Salmon pink
5.	*Paddy McGredy	85	1962	Carmine, lighter reverse
6.	*Fire King	69	1959	Vermilion
7.	*Daily Sketch	68	1961	Pink and silver bi-colour
8.	Tambourine	66	1959	Carmine, red, orange, yellow
9.	Chanelle	59	1959	Peach to rose pink
10.	Saratoga	44	1963	White
11.	*Lavender Princess	42	1959	Pure lavender
12.	*Woburn Abbey	42	1962	Orange, yellow and red shades
13.	*Elysium	35	1961	Yellowish salmon
14.	*Rumba	32	1959	Yellow, orange and red
15.	Vera Dalton	29	1961	Medium rose-red
16.	Honeymoon (Honigmond)	28	1960	Canary yellow
17.	Golden Slippers	23	1961	Deep yellow, flushed vermillion
18.	*Anna Wheatcroft	19	1959	Vermilion
19.	Oberon	19	1959	Apricot-salmon
20.	Vilia	18	1959	Coral pink

## WEST

1.	*Lilli Marlene	229	1959	Scarlet-red
2.	Orangeade	215	1959	Bright orange
3.	*Anna Wheatcroft	181	1959	Vermilion
4.	*Fire King	169	1959	Vermilion
5.	*Dearest	156	1960	Salmon pink
6.	*Daily Sketch	136	1961	Pink and silver bi-colour
7.	*Orange Sensation	135	1960	Vermilion, orange base
8.	*Red Dandy	126	1960	Rose-red, paler reverse
9.	*Rumba	108	1959	Yellow, orange and red
10.	Honeymoon (Honigmond)	101	1960	Canary yellow
11.	*Paddy McGredy	99	1962	Carmine, lighter reverse
12.	*Woburn Abbey	99	1962	Orange, yellow and red shades
13.	*Tambourine	81	1959	Carmine, red, orange, yellow
14.	*Chanelle	64	1959	Peach to rose pink
15.	Zambra	63	1961	Orange blend
16.	*Miracle	46	1961	Salmon
17.	Coral Crown	45	1959	Orange-red
18.	Malibu	36	1959	Coral, orange, red
19.	Ginger	20	1962	Orange, vermillion
20.	Bambi	19	1962	Light apricot-pink

\*Noticeably fragrant



# NEWER ROSES, GRANDIFLORAS, CLIMBERS AND SHRUBS

*Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. in 1959 or later*

## EAST

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
GRANDIFLORAS:				
1.	*Pink Parfait	212	1960	Pink blend
2.	John S. Armstrong	142	1962	Dark red
3.	El Capitan	72	1959	Glowing cherry-red
4.	*Starfire	70	1959	Currant-red
5.	Golden Girl	67	1959	Yellow
6.	Tudor Prince	34	1959	Coppery orange
7.	Mt. Shasta	23	1963	White
8.	Cherry Glow	15	1959	Cherry-red
9.	Ebony	14	1960	Dark red
CLIMBER:				
1.	Coral Satin	20	1960	Pink blend
SHRUB: No reports submitted.				

## WEST

GRANDIFLORAS:				
1.	*Pink Parfait	218	1960	Pink blend
2.	El Capitan	201	1959	Glowing cherry-red
3.	John S. Armstrong	190	1962	Dark red
4.	Mt. Shasta	182	1963	White
5.	*Starfire	179	1959	Currant-red
6.	Ben Hur	135	1960	Medium crimson
7.	*Presidential	126	1960	Light crimson, rose reverse
8.	*Gov. Mark Hatfield	125	1962	Red
9.	*Paleface	117	1959	White
10.	Cherry Glow	99	1959	Cherry-red
11.	*Paul Bunyan	90	1961	Deep red
12.	Ebony	85	1960	Dark red
13.	*War Dance	81	1961	Orange-scarlet
14.	Trojan	63	1961	Pastel Pink, yellow reverse
15.	Golden Girl	54	1959	Yellow
16.	Jantzen Girl	45	1962	Red
17.	*Scarlet Queen Elizabeth	19	1962	Scarlet
CLIMBERS:				
1.	*Cl. Royal Sunset	200	1960	Apricot
2.	Coral Satin	144	1960	Pink blend
3.	Sierra Sunset	117	1961	Yellow, pink, peach, cream
SHRUB:				
1.	Mentor	180	1959	Light pink, deep pink reverse

\*Noticeably fragrant

# EXHIBITION ROSES

*Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. before 1959*

## EAST

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
1.	Peace	339	1946	Yellow, edged pink
2.	*Kordes Perfecta	267	1957	Cream, edged deep pink
3.	*Crimson Glory	237	1935	Deep crimson
4.	Burnaby	186	1951	Creamy yellow
5.	*Show Girl	178	1946	Deep rose-pink
6.	*Chrysler Imperial	177	1952	Deep crimson
7.	*Karl Herbst	161	1950	Scarlet to deep red
8.	*Tiffany	151	1954	Pink, gold base
9.	*Ena Harkness	149	1946	Glowing red
10.	*Josephine Bruce	145	1953	Dark crimson
11.	McGredy's Yellow	112	1933	Pale yellow
12.	*Diamond Jubilee	108	1947	Cream, orange-buff
13.	*Margaret	106	1954	Light pink
14.	*Rubaiyat	98	1946	Rose-red
15.	Michèle Meiland	93	1945	Pink, tinged coral
16.	*McGredy's Ivory	90	1929	Creamy white
17.	*Confidence	83	1952	Pink blend
18.	Anne Letts	78	1953	Pale pink
19.	*Ballet	63	1958	Clear rose
20.	Pink Favourite	62	1956	Pink

## WEST

1.	Peace	308	1946	Yellow, edged pink
2.	Burnaby	271	1951	Creamy yellow
3.	*Kordes' Perfecta	263	1957	Cream, edged deep pink
4.	*Ena Harkness	248	1946	Glowing red
5.	*Show Girl	248	1946	Deep rose-pink
6.	Anne Letts	216	1953	Pale pink
7.	*Silver Lining	192	1958	Silver rose
8.	*Josephine Bruce	191	1953	Dark crimson
9.	*Karl Herbst	184	1950	Scarlet to deep red
10.	McGredy's Yellow	178	1933	Pale yellow
11.	*Crimson Glory	166	1935	Deep crimson
12.	*Rubaiyat	97	1946	Rose-red
13.	*Chrysler Imperial	81	1952	Deep crimson
14.	*Diamond Jubilee	81	1947	Cream, orange-buff
15.	Pink Favourite	81	1956	Pink
16.	*Margaret	78	1954	Light pink
17.	*Tiffany	48	1954	Pink, gold base
18.	Sam McGredy	47	1937	Dark cream
19.	*Confidence	40	1952	Pink blend
20.	*Eden Rose	36	1950	Deep pink, lighter reverse

\*Noticeably fragrant

# BEGINNERS' AND GENERAL GARDEN ROSES, H.T.

*Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. before 1959*

## EAST

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
1.	Peace	348	1946	Yellow, edged pink
2.	*Crimson Glory	242	1935	Deep crimson
3.	*Kordes' Perfecta	183	1957	Cream, edged deep pink
4.	*Ena Harkness	169	1946	Glowing red
5.	*Tiffany	162	1954	Pink, gold base
6.	Michèle Meilland	161	1945	Pink, tinged coral
7.	*Karl Herbst	134	1950	Scarlet to deep red
8.	*Chrysler Imperial	122	1952	Deep crimson
9.	*Show Girl	109	1946	Deep rose-pink
10.	*Sutter's Gold	106	1949	Yellow, flushed pink
11.	*Confidence	102	1952	Pink blend
12.	*Diamond Jubilee	96	1947	Cream, orange-buff
13.	*Gail Borden	93	1957	Rose-pink, cream reverse
14.	*Rubaiyat	90	1946	Rose-red
15.	*Margaret	87	1954	Light pink
16.	Virgo	76	1947	White
17.	*Josephine Bruce	75	1953	Dark crimson
18.	Pink Favourite	74	1956	Pink
19.	*Grand'mère Jenny	67	1955	Apricot yellow, suffused pink
20.	McGredy's Yellow	67	1933	Pale yellow

## WEST

1.	*Ena Harkness	300	1946	Glowing red
2.	Peace	299	1946	Yellow, edged pink
3.	*Crimson Glory	236	1935	Deep crimson
4.	Burnaby	207	1951	Creamy yellow
5.	*Josephine Bruce	207	1953	Dark crimson
6.	Pink Favourite	182	1956	Pink
7.	*Tiffany	178	1954	Pink, gold base
8.	*Sutter's Gold	175	1949	Yellow, flushed pink
9.	First Love	161	1952	Rose-pink
10.	Michèle Meilland	153	1945	Pink, tinged coral
11.	*Margaret	134	1954	Light pink
12.	*Mrs. S. McGredy	119	1929	Coppery orange
13.	*Rubaiyat	109	1946	Rose-red
14.	*Chrysler Imperial	88	1952	Deep crimson
15.	*Rose Gaujard	71	1958	White, pink, silver reverse
16.	Virgo	67	1947	White
17.	*Grand'mère Jenny	57	1955	Apricot yellow, suffused pink
18.	McGredy's Yellow	56	1933	Pale yellow
19.	*Angel Wings	45	1958	Yellow, white, pink edge
20.	*Kordes' Perfecta	41	1957	Cream, edged deep pink

\*Noticeably fragrant

# CLIMBING AND RAMBLING ROSES

## *Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. before 1959*

### EAST

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
1.	Paul's Scarlet Cl.	176	1916	Scarlet
2.	New Dawn	143	1930	Pale soft pink
3.	Blaze	117	1932	Scarlet
4.	*Golden Showers	100	1956	Daffodil yellow
5.	*Dr. J. H. Nicolas	81	1940	Rose-pink
6.	*Danse du Feu (Spectacular)	60	1953	Scarlet red
7.	*Coral Dawn	59	1952	Rose-pink
8.	*Don Juan	54	1958	Dark velvety red
9.	*Zepherine Drouhin	51	1868	Rose, white base
10.	*Paul's Lemon Pillar	47	1915	Pale lemon
11.	*Elegance	47	1938	Spectrum yellow
12.	*Guinee	45	1938	Blackish garnet
13.	*Gladiator	39	1955	Rose-red
14.	Thor	36	1940	Crimson
15.	*Dr. W. Van Fleet	32	1910	Pale soft pink
16.	*Doubloons	30	1934	Saffron-yellow
17.	High Noon	30	1946	Bright yellow
18.	American Pillar	30	1902	Carmine, with white eye
19.	*Aloha	29	1949	Rose-pink, deeper reverse
20.	{*Flammentanz	28	1955	Crimson
	{*Cl. Crimson Glory	28	1946	Deep crimson

### WEST

1.	Blaze	246	1932	Scarlet
2.	*Cl. Mrs. S. McGredy	232	1937	Coppey orange
3.	*Paul's Lemon Pillar	195	1915	Pale lemon
4.	*Danse du Feu (Spectacular )	191	1953	Scarlet red
5.	*Cl. Ena Harkness	181	1954	Glowing red
6.	New Dawn	169	1930	Pale soft pink
7.	*Cl. Shot Silk	166	1931	Cherry cerise, yellow base
8.	*Gladiator	140	1955	Rose-red
9.	*Meg	134	1954	Salmon, apricot, red stamens
10.	*Coral Dawn	124	1952	Rose-pink
11.	Paul's Scarlet Cl.	111	1916	Scarlet
12.	*Aloha	108	1949	Rose-pink, deeper reverse
13.	*Golden Showers	76	1956	Daffodil yellow
14.	*Dr. W. Van Fleet	72	1910	Pale soft pink
15.	*Guinee	63	1938	Blackish garnet
16.	*Elegance	54	1938	Spectrum yellow
17.	*Cl. Etoile de Hollande	48	1931	Bright red
18.	*Ruth Alexander	38	1937	Orange yellow
19.	*Zepherine Drouhin	33	1868	Rose, white base
20.	{*High Noon	30	1946	Bright yellow
	{*Mrs. Arthur Curtis James (Golden Climber)	30	1933	Sunflower yellow

\*Noticeably fragrant

# FLORIBUNDA ROSES

*Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. before 1959*

## EAST

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
1.	Frensham	218	1948	Scarlet-crimson
2.	*Fashion	208	1949	Salmon peach
3.	*Spartan	173	1954	Reddish salmon-orange
4.	*Independence	149	1949	Orange-scarlet
5.	Alain	127	1946	Scarlet-crimson
6.	Iceberg	126	1958	Pure White
7.	*Little Darling	115	1956	Red, orange, rose blend
8.	*Vogue	114	1951	Deep coral cherry
9.	Masquerade	110	1949	Yellow, pink, red
10.	Else Poulsen	100	1924	Rose-pink
11.	*Circus	86	1956	Yellow, salmon-pink, scarlet
12.	*Ivory Fashion	84	1958	White
13.	Sarabande	84	1957	Light orange-red
14.	Allgold	65	1958	Yellow
15.	Dickson's Flame	65	1958	Scarlet flame
16.	*Jiminy Cricket	64	1954	Tangerine-red
17.	Heat Wave	60	1958	Orange-scarlet
18.	Korona	59	1955	Orange-scarlet
19.	*Betty Prior	57	1935	Carmine-pink
20.	*Donald Prior	53	1934	Scarlet-crimson

## WEST

1.	Frensham	276	1948	Scarlet-crimson
2.	*Vogue	227	1951	Deep coral cherry
3.	*Fashion	219	1949	Salmon peach
4.	Dickson's Flame	191	1958	Scarlet flame
5.	*Little Darling	183	1956	Red, orange, rose blend
6.	Sarabande	151	1957	Light orange-red
7.	*Lilibet	148	1954	Dainty pink
8.	*Ivory Fashion	144	1958	White
9.	Heat Wave	135	1958	Orange-scarlet
10.	*Circus	126	1956	Yellow, salmon-pink, scarlet
11.	Allgold	111	1958	Yellow
12.	Irene of Denmark	102	1951	White
13.	*Spartan	99	1954	Reddish salmon-orange
14.	Dainty Maid	95	1940	Pink, carmine-reverse
15.	Masquerade	95	1949	Yellow, pink, red
16.	*Cocorico	83	1950	Glowing scarlet
17.	Shepherd's Delight	61	1958	Flame and yellow
18.	Korona	45	1955	Orange-scarlet
19.	*Rosenelfe	35	1938	Delicate pink
20.	*Independence	33	1949	Orange-scarlet

\*Noticeably fragrant



## GRANDIFLORA ROSES

*Introduced in Canada or the U.S.A. before 1959*

### EAST

<i>Position</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>Introduced</i>	<i>Colour</i>
1.	*Queen Elizabeth	305	1954	Clear pink
2.	Montezuma	298	1955	Orange-salmon
3.	*Carrousel	250	1950	Brilliant red
4.	*Buccaneer	194	1952	Yellow
5.	*Roundelay	119	1954	Dark red
6.	June Bride	72	1957	White to cream
7.	Dean Collins	59	1953	Carmine
8.	Queen of Bermuda	58	1956	Geranium red, orange
9.	*Merry Widow	52	1958	Velvet crimson
10.	*Governor Rosselini	32	1958	Red
11.	*Brennende Liebe (Burning Love)	21	1956	Scarlet

### WEST

1.	*Queen Elizabeth	260	1954	Clear pink
2.	Montezuma	256	1955	Orange-salmon
3.	*Carrousel	204	1950	Brilliant red
4.	*Merry Widow	203	1958	Velvet crimson
5.	*Buccaneer	193	1952	Yellow
6.	*Gov. Rosselini	162	1958	Red
7.	*Roundelay	149	1954	Dark red
8.	*Brennende Liebe (Burning Love)	126	1956	Scarlet
9.	*Miss France	117	1955	Coppery cinnabar
10.	June Bride	108	1957	White to cream
11.	*Gay Heart	99	1951	Rose-pink
12.	Queen of Bermuda	90	1956	Geranium red, orange
13.	Dean Collins	81	1953	Carmine
14.	Gold Coast	13	1958	Clear yellow

\*Noticeably fragrant

## Miniature Rose Analysis

CLIFFORD T. WILSON

THE astonishing feature of our miniature rose analysis this season is the wide range of varieties reported on. Reporters were asked to list all of their miniature varieties and place the first twenty in order of their performance and desirability. Thirteen gardens participated in the reporting. Of these, seven were growing fewer than the twenty varieties, the others more than twenty with one garden reporting in detail on ninety-two varieties! In all a total of one hundred and eight varieties were reported on. When the top twenties were all scored we found fifty-seven bush varieties and eight climbers were included. Even so, we discovered with dismay, that many favourites were among the "also rans," getting no points whatsoever. A rather complex method of scoring and averaging was devised and we have listed here in their scoring order the entire list of rated varieties. In compiling our score zeros were marked against the varieties reported as grown but failing to rate among the top twenty. These zeros are referred to in further comments.

*Cinderella* seems definitely to be the most popular miniature this season although the quirks of averaging puts it into third place. Grown in eleven of the thirteen gardens *Cinderella* was top of the list twice and scored somewhere on each of the eleven reports (no zeros). One of the reporters' comments: "A wonderful little bush in all kinds of weather; perfect, delicate blooms; wins more awards than all the rest."

*Opal Jewel*, although reported on in but one garden, must head the list with nineteen out of twenty points. We were surprised that this splendid variety from Dennison Morey was not in more of the reporting gardens. The reporter finds it generous in bloom, rich in colour and disease-free.

*Baby Masquerade* like *Cinderella* was reported in eleven of the thirteen gardens but never quite reached the top of any list and was zeroed once to set it back to seventh place in the list.

*Red Imp* and *Pixie* each had ten reports, showing a popularity in planting which is quite justified, yet *Red Imp* which is at the top of one list only makes tenth place while *Pixie* drawing zeros in the two largest plantings drops way down to twenty-sixth. In spite of the zero from his garden one of these reporters says of *Pixie*, "I like it even though it is one of the older varieties."

*Rosina* which placed twenty-ninth was first on a list of over twenty and described as a "Perfect buttonhole rose." *Coralin* another top-of-the-list favourite, perhaps because of its unusual coral red colour, with nine reports found its way to sixth place in this highly competitive listing.

Some of the newer varieties and a few of the older (and scarcer) ones were mentioned in reports as being too recent in the gardens to appraise. Thus the scoring on *Baby Ophelia*, *Yellow Doll* and *New Penny* is of necessity incomplete and *Cupido*, *Willie Winkie*, *Humoreske* and *Tommy Tucker* await another season for their appraisals.

Among the "also rans" one finds that oldest of all our miniatures *Pompon de Paris* and two other rarities which predate our modern interest in miniatures, *Sweet Vivid* and *Marr*. The owner of these is to be congratulated on having them among his collection.

Unfortunately none of the singles (five petal) made the elect list. Indeed only three of the reporting gardens grew any of them and while all three of these grew the lovely *Simplex* it failed to reach a scoring place on any of their lists. *Candleflame* and *Sparkie* with only two gardens reporting were equally ignored. This but emphasizes the narrow line that separates the select from the leftovers even where a quota of twenty has been broadened out to accept a massive fifty-seven.

So, once again I say the really exciting thing about this seasons' analysis is the number of varieties of miniatures we are growing, the varied interests of the growers and the enthusiasm and delight expressed in the generous reports sent in.

## RATING OF MINIATURE VARIETIES

<i>Position</i>	<i>Variety</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Reports</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Variety</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>Reports</i>
1	Opal Jewel	Pink	1	36	Pixie Rose	Rose Pink	3
2	Dwarfking	Dark Red	8	37	Tinker Bell	Pink	5
3	Cinderella	White	11	38	Baby Gold	Yellow	9
4	Baby Betsy	Light Pink	5		Star		
5	For You	White	4	39	New Penny	Copper	1
	(Pour Toi)			40	Easter	White	4
6	Coralin	Coral Red	9		Morning		
7	Baby	Red Blend	11	41	Perla de	Red	7
	Masquerade				Alcanada		
8	Bo-Peep	Light Pink	5	42	Prince	Red	3
9	Simple Simon	Pink	3		Charming		
10	Red Imp	Red	10	43	Rosada	Pink	3
11	Dwarfqueen	Red	3	44	Mon Petit	Red	3
12	Springsong	Pink	3	45	Scarlet Gem	Scarlet	3
13	Yellow Doll	Yellow	3	46	Jackie	Buff	5
14	Snowflake	White	1	47	Roulettii	Pink	6
15	Pink Joy	Pink	1	48	Baby White	White	1
16	Tom Thumb	Red	4		Star		
17	Baby Ophelia	Light Pink	3	49	Red Arrow	Med. Red	3
18	Oakington	Red	3	50	Mr. Bluebird	Fuschia	4
	Ruby			51	Polka Dot	White	3
19	Silver Tips	Pink	4	52	Granate	Dark Red	3
20	Perla de	Pink	5	53	Peggy Grant	Light Pink	3
	Montserrat			54	Pink Heather	Mauve	5
21	Eleanor	Pink	4	55	Lilac Time	Lilac Pink	2
22	Dian	Dark Pink	6	56	Little	Dark Red	4
23	Sweet Fairy	Pink	9		Buckaroo		
24	Colibri	Buff Yellow	1	57	Yellow	Yellow	2
25	Frosty	White	4		Bantam		
26	Pixie	White	9				
27	La Presumida	Apricot	6		CLIMBERS		
28	Midget	Pink	5	1	Pink Cameo	Pink	7
29	Rosina	Yellow	4	2	Candy Cane	Pink Stripe	5
30	Bit	Yellow	6	3	Climbing	Yellow	3
	O'Sunshine				Jackie		
31	Robin	Red	5	4	Orange Elf	Orange	4
32	Cricri	Coral Pink	5	5	Magic Wand	Light Red	2
33	Granadina	Dark Red	3	6	Little Showoff	Yellow	3
34	Little Scotch	Yellow	4	7	Fairy Princess	Salmon Pink	1
35	Mona Ruth	Med. Pink	2	8	Scarlet Ribbon	Red	1

# The Clearing House

*Compiled and Edited by*

HAROLD C. CROSS

702 Churchill Place

Baie d'Urfe, Quebec

ONCE again the Society is indebted to the contributors, over forty-six in number, who have sent in reports and thus made the project possible. This is a slight increase over last year. As usual a few reporters of other years could not participate for various reasons, and we hope to have them back again next year. A total of 955 appraisals have been made of 247 different varieties. We are very grateful to all who have co-operated, and especially to the several who are reporters for the first time.

We are pleased that the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta are represented this year. We regret New Brunswick and Newfoundland are not, although attempts were made to secure reporters. The co-operation of our members is sought to this end.

Following precedent, this review is limited to roses introduced within the past five years. A few exceptions have been made, due to the fact that certain roses are often not known or available in Canada until one to three years after the date of introduction. In cases where this is the last year for reporting a rose, the fact is noted. To save space we have eliminated reference, in the list of gardeners, to the nature of their soil and sun exposure, as these facts do not seem to have much relevance in the circumstances. Again we have indicated in the reports the number of bushes grown and the average height. We hope the information supplied in the Clearing House will be of interest and help to our members; obviously, the difference in climatic conditions across the country must be kept in mind.

The popularity of some of the newer rose varieties is indicated in the fact that 30 reports were received on *Super Star*, 20 on *Garden Party*, 19 on *Kordes Perfecta*, 18 on *Piccadilly*, from gardeners located from coast-to-coast. Such a cross-section of opinion should have some value to our membership.



We again extend to all our members an invitation to contribute to the Clearing House. The wider the coverage, the more accurate will be the over-all appraisal, and the greater the benefit for all of us.

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*The following abbreviations apply throughout:* Plants — pls.; years — yrs.; Climbing — Cl.; Floribunda — Fl.; Grandiflora — Gr.; Hybrid Eglanteria —

H.Eg.; Hybrid Moschata — H.M.; Hybrid Spinosissima — H.Sp.; Hybrid Tea — H.T.; Large-flowered Climber — L.C.; Rambler — R.; Rosa Kordesii — R.Kor.; Shrub — S.; Miniature — Min.

ALLGOLD, Fl. (LeGrice '57). Deep yellow. Mrs. Antoft (26 pls.; 1, 2, 3, 4 yrs.; 30 in.) considers this variety the best yellow floribunda in her gardens. Mr. Bloom (3 pls.; 5 yrs.; 40 in.) finds it quite hardy, repeats well, lots of flowers. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) states: 'not the answer to the yellow floribunda problem!' Mr. Emery (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) and Mrs. Gallagher (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; 28 in.) retain their good opinions of this variety — found it perfectly hardy, disease resistant. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) finds it a profuse bloomer, likes the glossy foliage. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 5 yrs.; 30 in.) says: an excellent variety, best of its colour. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: 'I know of nothing better among the floribundas (though there is room for improvement)' — blooms double, colour holds, reasonably good form. Mr. Timms had a satisfactory experience with it. The writer (1 pl.; 1 yr.) has been delighted with its first year performance. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

AMERICANA, H.T. (Boerner '61). Bright red. Dr. Boisvert (1 pl.; 1 yr.) finds this rose very attractive, not too productive — highly recommended. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) 'wouldn't be without it' — large exhibition blooms on very stiff stems — slight mildew. Mrs. Antoft (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 32 in.) observes: had a fair amount of bloom, with large pointed, thick heavy petals — will comment after another year. Mr. Clark (3 pls.; 1, 2, 3 yrs.; 18 in.) notes: plant growth spreading — bloom, form and colour good, but poor repeating. Mr. Martindale (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: never a show bench specimen for me, but very worthwhile, excellent bloom production in second year. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 38 in.) also considers it promising. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 33 in.) reports: a rose of excellent form — mild spicy fragrance — blooms freely at reasonably short intervals. On the other hand, Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.) was not impressed with first year performance, and Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) reports: very poor here (Los Angeles), others far better, will discard.

ANGEL WINGS, H.T. (Lindquist '58). Cream edged pink. This variety is not a prolific bloomer, according to Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 20 in.). Mrs. Gallagher (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; 48 in.), and Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.), agree, although they like the colour combination. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 44 in.) while admitting the few blooms are of exhibition type, will discard next year. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 48 in.) states: fragrance is its only asset. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 48 in.) had intended to discard, but after this year's improved performance has changed his mind.

ANN ELIZABETH, Fl. (Harkness '62). Clear rose-pink. Mr. Woodward (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) notes: bloom of good form, well spread, slightly fragrant — a little mildew at end of season. The writer (1 pl.; 1 yr.) found the first season's results only fair — will wait and see.

ANNA WHEATCROFT, Fl. (Tantau '58). Light to deep vermilion. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: 'the colour and growth are good and I think this floribunda contributes something to this class' — blooms practically all summer. Mr. Keenan (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 28 in.) agrees: a top floribunda — delightful colour — proven hardy. Mrs. Packard (6 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) says 'a charmer, lots of clear, gay, single flowers — healthy. The writer (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) considers this a fair garden variety — not prolific.

ANVIL SPARKS (Ambossfunken), H.T. (E. Meyer, South Africa '61). Vivid yellow and orange-red stripes, is the colour description of Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) — bloom opens rapidly and in mid-season fades quickly — best in early spring and fall — a good variety, attracted much attention.

ARDELLE, H.T. (Eddie '57). Creamy white. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) notes: vigorous growth, but lots of split blooms—really not worth space in the garden. Mr. Clark (3 pls.; 3, 4, 7 yrs.; 24-39 in.) also reports split centres—balls in wet weather, yet form can be lovely—most vigorous of all whites he has grown. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.) states: had fewer split centres than last year. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

ARLENE FRANCIS, H.T. (Boerner '57). Golden yellow. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 6 yrs.; 20 in.) notes: upright growth—disease resistant—few petals, open fast—slow to start in the spring, blooms best in the fall. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

ASTREE, H.T. (Croix '57). Salmon pink and orange. Mr. Bloom (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 48 in.) states: has large well-formed flowers, double, long stems—slight fragrance—excellent variety for exhibition and bedding. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

AUDIE MURPHY, H.T. (Lammerts '57). Cherry-red. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 60 in.) comments: fast willowy growth, lots of fast-opening bloom, a little too 'blue' for today's roses, but gay and easy to grow. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

AVON, H.T. (Morey, Int. J. & P. '61). Bright red. Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 19 in.) considers this rose is not particularly outstanding—sparse bloom, few petals. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) reports: bloom of good form—still an exhibition rose. Mr. Kallen (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) reports: good form—plenty of bloom, does open rather quickly, but with chance for exhibiting.

AZTEC, H.T. (Swim '57). Orange-red. This colour does not attract much attention, reports Mrs. Antoft (6 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 20 in.)—has lots of bloom—hardy and disease resistant. Mr. Blakeney (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 40 in.) observes: many blooms on a vigorous plant—an occasional one of exceptional colour, substance and form. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) tersely states: 'didn't discard last year, I should have'. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 8 yrs.; 30 in.) however, admires its gorgeous colour and form of many-petalled flowers—a good rose with much to recommend it. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 28 in.) found the variety a sparse bloomer, but every bloom perfect—many petals—exhibition type. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 7 yrs.; 42 in.) comments: easily produces Blue Ribbon blooms—likes extra fertilizer. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) also considers this a splendid exhibition variety—growth spreading (prune lightly inside eyes), vigorous—slow repeater. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

BABY BETSY McCALL, Min. (Morey '60). Pearl-pink. Mr. Rogalski (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 10 in.) considers this one of the best—excellent form—healthy. Mr. Wilson (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 10 in.) reports: this rose continues to draw attention—generous in bloom—compact growth—fresh and dainty.

BABY OPHELIA, Min. (Morse '62). Pale pink with tinge of gold. Mr. Wilson (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 6 in.) feels this new variety needs another year to establish its merits—has not given expected growth in first season—colour and form of bud are exquisite.

BACCARA, H.T. (Meilland, Int. C.P. '57). Deep vermilion. Mrs. Antoft (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) notes: this rose is very similar to 'Aztec', just a taller grower—more at home in a greenhouse than in garden. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) agrees: very tall, leggy growth—long-lasting flowers. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 22 in.) comments: nothing outstanding here—bloom of flat form—late season blackspot. Mrs. Meiklejohn (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) finds this a profuse bloomer—blooms small but long-lasting. Mrs. Packard (4 pls.; 3 yrs.; 54 in.) commends the elegant long-lasting fall flowers—likes a warm, sunny

location. While Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 5 yrs.; 36 in.) considers this variety has its place, would not increase his stock-excellent for picking and decorative work. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

**BADNEUMER**, S. (Kordes '58). Deep pink. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) reports: this variety satisfactory in first year — bloom fully double, short petals, slight fragrance — spreading growth.

**BAJAZO**, H.T. (Kordes '61). Red and white bicolor. Mr. Billington (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) comments: satisfied with first year, not too much bloom but good exhibition quality — clean foliage — fragrant — a little mildew. For Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) this rose was always in bloom — colour good — upright growth. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: very sparse bloomer — blooms do not stand up — while a distinctive colour, there are many better bicolours. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) was satisfied with first year — blooms very striking, good form, with large heavy petals — slight fragrance.

**BALLET**, H.T. (Kordes '58). Mr. Bernard (3 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 36 in.), Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 22 in.), Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 5 yrs.) and Mr. Kallen (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) all commend the well-formed, long-lasting, satisfying deep pink blooms. Mr. Jubien (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) agrees: 'I like this rose because it's a good grower and the colour is clear'. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) and Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 26 in.) both refer to sparseness of bloom. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 23 in.) recommends variety as a good performer. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 5 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: a free-blooming rose of good form — long-lasting. Mr. Stollery (2 pls.; 4 yrs.) comments: except for a proportion of split centres, a good impressive pink — adequate but not free bloomer. Mr. Westbrook (5 pls.; 5, 6 yrs.; 24 in.) cannot think of a better rose in its colour class. Mrs. Antoft (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: pink roses do not appeal to the majority of people in Nova Scotia — this is a cabbage rose, almost too many petals.

**BANZAI**, H.T. (Meilland '61). Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 12 in.) finds its colour, raspberry red with lighter reverse, interesting but confesses he can't shout 'Banzai' for it — disappointing, poor growth — sparse bloomer — late season blackspot.

**BELLE ETOILE**, H.T. (Lens '62). Lemon-yellow. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) reports receiving a small plant, with slow growth and few flowers in first year — flowers most attractive, high centres, unfading, on single stems — fragrant.

**BELLE EPOCHE** (Belle Epoque), H.T. (Lens '63). Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 21 in.) describes the colour of this new rose: outside petals rose-pink, inside lighter pink; a full rose of good form — fragrant — medium growth probably due to late planting — holds promise.

**BOBOLINK**, Min. (Moore '60). Luminous light red with white base of petals. Mr. Wilson (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: this variety is similar to 'Buckaroo' and should not be considered a miniature — high leggy plant — leaf large, stem coarse — blossom often exceeds two inches.

**BO-PEEP**, Min. (de Vink '50, only lately in Can.) Shell pink. Mr. Wilson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 6-8 in.) writes: a true miniature for the miniature lover. Petite in every way — fully double — many-petalled blossoms form a pompon when fully open. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 8 yrs.; 8 in.) finds this a good miniature — continuous blooming — hardy — little disease.

**CANADIANA**, H.T. (Int. McConnell '61). Yellow. Mrs. Kerr (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) reports: strong, sturdy bush — dark green, glossy foliage — rich golden yellow — profuse bloomer — very satisfactory, one of the best yellows.



CANDY CANE, Cl. Min. (Moore '58). Red and white striped. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 35 in.) reports: widespread growth—heavy bloom in spring with little repeating this year—blackspots. Mr. Rogalski (7 pls.; 1, 5, 6 yrs.; 3 ft.) added five more this year—there is only one other climbing miniature that blooms more ('Pink Cameo').

CAPRI, Fl. (Fisher, Int. Wyant '60). Deep coral. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) comments: a good all around bush—excellent foliage—disease resistant—lots of bloom, sometimes fade in too much rain or hot sun—some fragrance. Mrs. Guadagni (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) finds the bloom attractive in form and colour, individual rather than clusters—neat, compact bush—'a very satisfactory rose'.

CASTANET, Fl. (Int. J. & P. '60). Coral-red. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) notes resemblance in colour to 'Spartan'—H.T. type buds, large trusses of flowers—average bloomer—vigorous bush—looks very good this year, might be better than 'Spartan'.

CELEBRATION, Fl. (Dickson '61). Light vermilion with silver reverse. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 18 in.) considers this rather an attractive rose when newly-opened but fades quickly—good in the fall—some fragrance—relatively free of disease—modestly vigorous—blooms almost continuously.

CHAMPAGNE, H.T. (Lindquist, Int. Howard '61). Buff with shadings of apricot. Mr. Kallen (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports that while growth was less, this year's bloom was excellent in both quality and quantity, exhibition form—still consider this one of the best of the newer roses. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) found growth of her bush a little slow, not enough flowers, beautiful colour in bud but fades in open flower. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) last year found the colour an uninteresting buff, but this year it was very fine (champagne)—good form, opens quickly—decided not to discard. For Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 45 in.) this colour change of the bloom has been exceedingly attractive as it deepens to a cerise-pink—does not give the impression of fading, rather increases in intensity—shall increase stock.

CHAMPS ELYSEES, H.T. (Meilland '57). Crimson-red. Mrs. Antoft (7 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports this is a free-blooming variety, large, well-shaped flowers, velvety petals—disease resistant. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 34 in.) considers this a very fine red—good bloomer—healthy. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) comments: an excellent bedder, always in bloom, each one 'sparkling'—not enough petals for exhibition—some late summer rust—if it proves hardy shall certainly increase. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

CHANELLE, H.T. Fl. (McGredy '59). Peach-pink overlaid rose-pink. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) reports: this variety a good grower—lots of bloom—repeats frequently—colour too pale. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: blooms do not last—medium bushy plant—slight fragrance.

CHANTRE, H.T. (Kordes '58). Deep orange. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) found this rose a sparse bloomer, but colour eye-catching—exhibition quality—well worth further trial. Still one of the favourites of Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.)—gorgeous colour—high-centred, distinguished bloom. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 33 in.) reports poor foliage, mildews all summer—bud has good shape, coppery-orange colour. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) states: did not make same growth this year, inclined to be winter tender and require special attention—worth growing for the unusual colour of the blooms, even if few. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: while form of bloom is good, is rather thin—very fragrant—good despite its faults. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) feels everyone should have at least one bush—buds



particularly good, last well when cut — won't product the first year either in quantity or quality.

**CHERRY GLOW**, Gr. (Swim '59). A nice clear red, writes Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 32 in.) — medium size bloom, semi-double — upright and vigorous — appears to be a worthwhile grandiflora.

**CHICAGO PEACE** H.T. (Johnston, Int. C.P. '62). Delicate pink with yellow reverse, according to Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) — large, full bloom, not exactly the classical form and doubt its appeal for exhibition — a good garden rose, will get another. Dr. Burkhart (3 pls.; 2 yrs.) comments; attractive — good plant — unusual colouring — a good rose. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) found first year performance of his plant only average — large, double high-centred blooms on strong single stems — if it shows "Peace's" vigour, should be outstanding. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 32 in.) notes: almost identical with 'Lucky Peace', no need to grow both — strong and semi-upright. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 16 in.) was disappointed in mid-summer performance, but bush did better in fall — will keep another year. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) comments: a heavy bloomer, but watch for blackspot. For Mr. Timms, this variety won Grand Champion at Calgary in '63.

**CHRISTIAN DIOR**, H.T. (Meilland '58). Crimson-red. Mr. Westbrook (6 pls.; 2, 3, 4 yrs.; 35 in.) enthuses over the high-centred bloom with plenty of heavy petals — hard to beat for exhibition. With him agree Mr. Billington (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 48 in.), Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.), Mr. Keenan (4 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 40 in.) — 'should be with us for many years', Miss Mason (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 47 in.) — 'best crimson-red', and Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.). Mr. Bernard (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.), Dr. Burkhart (6 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.) and Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) are critical of its tendency to mildew (mentioned by others). Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.), Dr. Gowland (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) — 'not one of my favourites', Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) and Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.), while noting its good qualities, all find this variety a sparse bloomer. Mr. Jubien (2 pls.; 1, 4 yrs.; 48 in.) warns: this rose not too hardy, with a lot of winter-kill. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 5 yrs.; 48 in.) notes: a beautiful bloom, colour does not fade, remains bright on bush or when cut — lack of fragrance a serious fault in a red.

**CLIMBING JACKIE**, Cl. Min. (Moore '57). Straw yellow. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 3 ft.) re-located this rose, with poor performance resulting — slow growth — double, high-centred flowers, but few, pale with age. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

**COLIBRI**, Min. (Meilland '59). Buff-yellow. Mr. Wilson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 10 in.) comments: a lovely plant of good miniature proportion — generous in bloom, ranging from rich golden colour to a very pale yellow, the colour variance a pleasing characteristic of this variety — on its own roots one of the best miniatures.

**COLUMBUS QUEEN**, H.T. (Swim-Armstrong '62). Light pink with dark pink reverse is the description of Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) — has long pointed bud, high-centred blooms on strong stems — free bloomer — long-lasting — some fragrance. Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) writes: 'we're looking forward to this one next year' — bloom of exhibition form — balls in wet weather — seems to be a good garden rose. Dr. Boisvert (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) comments: blooms of good size, 25 to 32 petals, good stems, exhibition form — disease resistant.

**CORALIN**, Min. (Dot, Int. Springhill '59). Orange-red. Mr. Bloom (3 pls.; 2, 5 yrs.; 9 in.) considers this a fairly good variety — double bud of medium size — reflexes prettily — slight fragrance — good button-hole rose. Mr. Wilson

(2 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 10 in.) comments: a lovely miniature — bloom  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., double — fairly long-lasting — ideal for cutting.

CORAL SATIN, Cl. (Zombory, Int. J. & P. '60). Mr. Rogalski (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 5 ft.) describes variety as floribunda type — colour pink and orange — good June bloom, sparse later — hardy and disease resistant.

CORONADO, H.T. (Von Abrams, Int. P. & D. '60). Rose and yellow. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: vigorous, disease resistant bush — bloom not continuous — not many petals. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) considers this a better than average bicolour — bud opens rapidly into a large full flower — too fast for exhibition, but produces quite a few nice blooms.

COUP de FOUDRE, Fl. (Hemeray Aubert '57). Orange-red, edged with black. Mrs. Gallagher (6 pls.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) describes this rose as very ornate and beautiful — strong grower — glossy green foliage, disease resistant — nice lot of bloom this late warm autumn — hardy. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) comments: intense flaming red blooms, large and a bit loose — strong plant with fairly good foliage. Mrs. Packard (4 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 30 in.) notes: very striking colour — disbudded makes large blooms, long-lasting — stems carry the blooms well apart. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

CRI-CRI, Min. (Meilland '58). Salmon-coral. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 18 in.) notes: very double cupped flowers, open flat, become spotted — good display but does not repeat well — some blackspot — too large for a miniature. Mr. Wilson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 15 in.) agrees bush is too coarse for a miniature and rejects from this category.

DACAPO, Fl. (de Ruiter '60). Salmon-pink. Strongly resembles 'Fashion' in both bloom and foliage, reports Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 22 in.) — small bud of H.T. form — attractive and free flowering.

DAILY SKETCH, Fl. (McGredy '61). Deep pink and silver. Has all the characteristics of a grandiflora, states Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 48 in.) — large H.T. type flowers, some single and some clusters — slow to repeat. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) says: 'a must in my garden' — moderate quantity of bloom — long-lasting in a bouquet. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 30 in.) suggests: H.T. type bloom at their best can be mistaken for 'Perfecta' — sturdy plant and disease free. Mr. Martindale (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: seems an outstanding newcomer — excellent in cooler weather. Mr. Bloom (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 32 in.) while noting the high-centred, medium-sized flowers, states the bloom is plum-coloured in later stages, not too attractive — some blackspot. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.) also comments on poor appearance as blooms age. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) advises: very large bloom, few at a time, carried well apart, long-lasting.

DAME de COEUR, H.T. (Lens '59). Rose-madder. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) considers this variety has no charm, a real wall flower. The writer (1 pl.; 1 yr.) was fairly well satisfied with modest performance in first year — large bloom, when fully open looks like a zinnia, distinctly a garden variety.

DEAREST, Fl. (Dickson '60). Pink shaded salmon. Mr. Bloom (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 27 in.) enthuses: an excellent variety, quite unique, charming appearance — bloom very double, cupped, opens flat to 'old rose' form — fragrant. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1, 3 yrs.; 33 in.) considers this a pink worth growing, improves with age — a floribunda that has fragrance. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) comments: good bloomer — healthy — fragrant — a good rose. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) notes: this variety has bloom of good form, very double, few carried at a time — short bushy plant.

DIAMANT (Diamond), Fl. (Kordes '62). Orange-red. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 21 in.) reports: small, double, high-centred flowers — not many — small plant received, so shall reserve judgment for a year. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) classes as grandiflora, with large full-petalled bloom, borne in small clusers which are so heavy they weigh down the tall shoots — long-lasting — this bush may have value as a rose for rear of border.

DIAN, Min. (Moore '57). Light red. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 10 in.) reports a satisfactory experience with this variety — fair amount of bloom — healthy. Mr. Wilson (3 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 12-14 in.) advises: plants did not do so well this year — bloom sparse — blackspot on one bush indicates variety is not completely disease resistant. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

DICKSON'S FLAME, Fl. (Dickson '58). Scarlet-flame. Mr. Blakeney (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) reports: excellent plant, with many blooms of good colour. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) comments: colour is very good but not enough bloom. Mr. Keenan (4 pls.; 3, 4, 5 yrs.) notes: 'an old timer with me that I will continue to grow'. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) advises: plant on Canina stock showed strong growth, looks promising. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: nice buds, fairly large bloom, fair-sized trusses — but colour will not stand hot sun. Mr. Stollery (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) writes: for a floribunda, has not enough bloom to pay its way — fair grower but not impressive. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 6 yrs.) states: it is very hard to rate this rose as it is always hard hit by winter.

DOC, Fl. (de Ruiter '54, later in Can.). Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 18 in.) describes this as a low-growing bush, colour phlox-pink blend — large trusses of bloom about 1 in. in diameter — strong grower — one of about 6 varieties in England known as Rosa Compacta — very useful for front of borders or for low beds — more blooms than any miniature.

DON JUAN, Cl. (Malendrone, Int. J. & P. '58). Dark red. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 6 ft.) reports: blooms of H.T. form, grows well but requires considerable winter protection. Mr. Rogalski (2 pls.; 4, 6 yrs.; 8 ft.) reports: our bush froze to the ground for the first time — bloom has good form, long-lasting. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 7 ft.) finds this bush always has some bloom, quality will improve as it attains full growth — form of bud and bloom good — fragrant — has not yet reached its full potential, am sure it will develop into a fine climber.

DORIS NORMAN, Fl. (Norman '58). Orange-red. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 3, 5 yrs.) retains his favourable opinion of last year, regarding this variety — 'an excellent floribunda'. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) reports a good season with his bush — bloom of very good colour — good rose of its class.

DOROTHY PEACH, H.T. (Robinson '57). Yellow with pink shading. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.) reports: little growth or bloom in first year. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 16 in.) states: while plant is healthy, it is a low grower — blooms of good form. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) notes: colour is quite like 'Peace' — spring and fall blooms are sometimes exhibition, in summer are rather fleeting — a better than average rose of this colour. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) agrees that colour is best in the fall — continuous bloomer — medium petalage. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) rates this an attractive rose — was shown freely last season in B.C., Oregon and Wash. The writer (1 pl.; 1 yr.) feels this rose has great promise — lots of late bloom. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

DRESDEN, H.T. (Robichon, Int. Ilgenfritz '60). White with pink suffusion. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: bush of average growth — very slow opening bud of exhibition quality — summer bloom on weak stems, showed

a few double centres on spring bloom—an exhibition rose that at best is of finest quality. Mr. Rogalski (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) notes: excellent form, and satisfactory blooming—‘the older it gets the better the bloom’.

DR. VERHAGE, H.T. (Verbeek '62). Deep yellow. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 22 in.) reports: double, high-centred, shapely flowers on single stems—a good beginning on a small plant. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) notes: this is one yellow that really holds its colour in the sun. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 22 in.) comments: bloom of considerable refinement—long-lasting and attractive—if this variety will show average growth it will be well worth growing. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.) writes: ‘another undistinguished yellow’.

DUET, H.T. (Swim '60). Light pink with dark pink reverse. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 3 6in.) admits this rose is a persistent grower, but does not like the shape of blooms—too few petals to be interesting—good first blooming then sparse. Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 42 in.) notes: form of bloom is cupped, but it can be exhibited—two tints make it aptly named—‘a marvellous garden rose’. Dr. Gowland (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) agrees with this: is a continuous bloomer, but not heavily petalled—no fragrance. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) writes: ‘I’m not impressed, but it may be due to poor bush in the first place’. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 43 in.) also finds it a disappointing rose—very few blooms. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 42 in.) notes: bloom of good form—free of disease. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 5 yrs.; 60 in.) writes: ‘has everything but glamour’—a heavy bloomer—always dependable. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 42 in.) comments: useful for cut flowers and garden—a hard worker. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) suggests: colour is ‘Riviera red’—needs more petals for exhibition—a very attractive rose for arranging—much better in the fall. The writer (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) has found this a good garden variety, not floriferous, but fair production—healthy and hardy.

DWARFKING (Zwergkonig in Germany), Min. (Kordes '57). Carmine. Mr. Bloom (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 12 in.) reports: flowers of medium size, double, cupped, H.T. form—profuse and continuous—one of the best all round miniatures. Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 3, 4 yrs.; 12 in.) and Mr. Rogalski (7 pls.; 3, 5 yrs.; 10 in.) agree, also note hardiness—long-lasting bloom. Mr. Wilson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 12 in.) comments: robust plant of spreading habit—the blossom a distinctive star in form. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

DWARF QUEEN (Zwergkonigen in Germany), Min. (Kordes '57). Pink. One of the best miniatures, says Mr. Bloom (4 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 9 in.)—H.T. form, wavy petals—repeats well—very fragrant—must be protected. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

EASTER MORNING, Min. (Moore '60). Ivory white. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 10 in.) considers this a fine exhibition miniature—H.T. form, very double—excellent button-hole rose.

EL CAPITAN, Gr. (Swim '59). Cherry-red. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 27 in.) notes: good bloomer, long-lasting buds with long stems even when in clusters—one of the better grandifloras. Makes a wonderful show in June and again in the fall, writes Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.)—large open bloom, semi-double, long-lasting—blackspotted severely. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 5 yrs.; 60 in.) comments: better for garden display than cutting—very dependable—heavy bloomer. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 48 in.) reports: tall, vigorous, bushy plant—free bloomer, one to a stem, double—mild fragrance.

ELEANOR, Min. (Moore '60). Coral-pink. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 11 in.) reports this variety has relatively few flowers, which are attractive, but plant not too vigorous—some blackspot—rather disappointing.



ELSA ARNOTT, H.T. (Croll '58). Yellow, inside petals deep pink. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) writes: having had another year's trial it will have to go—not worth while. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) suggests this rose lacks personality, 'not to my taste'—free, continuous bloom—hardy—'sister Sarah is a better rose'.

ELSINORE, Fl. (Lindquist, Int. Poulsen '57). Bright scarlet. Mrs. Antoft (27 pls.; 1, 2, 4 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: this variety is never out of bloom—bright scarlet flowers—hardy—disease-resistant. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

ELYSIUM, Fl. (Kordes '61). Light yellowish salmon. Mr. Billington (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 30 in.) notes: great improvement over last year—plant seems to require time to develop—floriferous—good quality, attractive colour—'can now recommend'. This was a prize winner for Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.)—large H.T. blooms—tall, sturdy plant—'will increase my planting'. Mr. Bloom (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 35 in.) considers this a glorious pink salmon, double, high-centred—reminiscent of 'Queen Elizabeth' but better form—'a promising variety'.

EVELYN FISON, Fl. (McGredy '62). Crimson. 'One of the best red floribundas I have had the pleasure of growing' enthuses Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.); slow starter, since Augsut has been magnificent—H.T. bloom in small clusters—this may be the top red in a few years. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) notes: semi-double open bloom that is very long-lasting—sometimes borne in good-sized trusses—'a good-looking new floribunda'. Mr. Mitchell (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) also likes this one—very good bush—nice bud, opening to a good bloom—'about the best in reds'.

FAUST, Fl. (Kordes '57). Yellow shaded orange-pink. Mr. Bloom (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 22 in.) was disappointed in poor performance of his plants this year, which may have been due to changes in location; notes H.T. form of flowers, rich yellow changing to pink—not too attractive individually, but overall effect is pleasing. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 5 yrs.; 40 in.) notes: large bloom, nice when young, becomes unsightly with age, dead blooms do not drop. The writer (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) rather likes this yellow floribunda for its garden effect—not outstanding. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

FIRE KING, Fl. (Meilland '59). Geranium-red. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 22 in.) comments: has never exceeded its first year's performance—bloom of nice form, could be more free. For Miss Mason (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) this variety has been a profuse bloomer—glossy foliage—disease-resistant. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) advises: outstanding in garden, but not a vigorous plant. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 42 in.) reports: continuous free bloomer, best in cool weather—tall, upright, strong—no disease (sprayed regularly). Mr. Timms also had very satisfactory results with this rose.

FIRST CHOICE, Fl. (Moore '58). Fiery orange-scarlet. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) comments: has very attractive bloom, but won't stand hot sun—semi-single—continuous—healthy bush.

FLAMENCO, Fl. (McGredy '61). Deep salmon. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) considers this a better than average floribunda—bloom close to 'Spartan' in colour—large trusses in June were very fine. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 16 in.) also commends it as worthwhile—blooms not damaged by sun or rain, keeps colour—healthy plant.

FLORIADE, Gr. (Teunis van der Schilden, Int. Armstrong '63). Light carmine-red. Dr. Boisvert (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports this variety very satisfactory in first year, though not too productive. Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) was disappointed in bloom form which balls, not very long-lasting—continuous



blooming. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 28 in.) found it quite hardy at St. Gabriel (Laurentians) — bloom very double, rather weak stems — no fragrance. A sort of 'Montezuma', notes Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) but not as good — growth slow — blooms few, better in fall, good size — reserve judgment for another year. Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 22 in.) believes this variety is also known as 'Queen Fabiola'; reports well-shaped blooms — could be exhibition quality. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments: improves with age — fine after our (L.A.) 110° heat, must like a warm location. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) observes: seems to be a slow starter — has exhibition qualities, good colour — not profuse bloomer — plant not outstanding so far.

FRITZ THIEDEMANN, H.T. (Tantau '60). Scarlet. Mr. Billington (3 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 30 in.) enthuses: 'the eye-catcher to all visitors in my garden this year'; tops for colour and form — continuous bloom all summer and autumn. Mr. Bernard (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) notes: spreading bush — healthy foliage — continuous bloom. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) is disappointed in his plant's lack of vigour — not so good as 'Super Star'. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) notes: good form and exhibition quality — will increase. Mr. Keenan (3 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.) continues to find this a satisfying variety. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.), Mr. Martindale (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.), and Mr. Patterson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 18 in.) found the rose a slow grower, takes a long time to get established — looks promising. Mr. Mitchell (54 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) reports: variety a squat grower — more petals than 'Super Star', a shade darker — has exhibition possibilities. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 24 in.) comments: sometimes exhibition blooms — spots with rain but very attractive. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) observes: buds sometimes faulty, but blooms of excellent form — fragrant — profuse bloomer, quick repeater — "some prefer it to 'Super Star'." Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 16 in.) writes: 'believe I received a very poor bush, so am getting three more, since if a poor bush can produce such fine blooms, a good bush should be amazing!'

FULL CREAM, H.T. (LeGrice '59). Cream shaded apricot. Mr. Kallen (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: tall, upright bush — stingy with bloom, those we had were of excellent quality and form — definitely an exhibition rose — ordered another. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 30-36 in.) notes: variety is like 'Diamond Jubilee' in form and colour — exhibition quality — colour holds well — moderately free bloomer — not outstanding.

FUSILIER, Fl. (Morey '57). Orange-scarlet. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 6 yrs.; 23 in.) finds the variety improves each year — upright bush — no disease and hardy — 2 bloom cycles. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) states: with its flowers of good colour, a real standout in the garden. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

GAIL BORDEN, H.T. (Kordes, Int. J. & P. '57). Rose-pink reverse cream. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 45 in.) comments: in the main, a good garden variety — average production — trace of blackspot. Dr. Burkhart states: all blooms had split centres, gave plants away. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) also was disappointed this year, plant lost its vigour. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 6 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: many petalled huge blooms — buds are adequately supported by increasingly heavy canes — balls some. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments: very large full blooms — it could be an exhibition rose. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 38 in.) found the large blooms tend to split — free bloomer — disease-resistant. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) considers this a very good garden rose — some blooms of exhibition quality — tall, free growing plant. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 43 in.) had generous bloom on a vigorous plant which was much admired. 'Not worth the room it takes' tersely states Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 60 in.). Mr. Stollery (6 pls.; 3, 4 yrs.) differs: one of the best garden roses — tends to bloom on long strong shoots from the base — as an exhibition rose is useful but not outstanding, because colour is very changeable. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 24 in.) agrees: a lovely garden rose, even

if it does not flower continuously — a 'two-rounder' with me and not many in a round. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

**GARDEN PARTY**, H.T. (Swim '59). Pale yellow with pink tinge. Mrs. Antoft (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: bloom too pale in summer, better in the fall. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) agrees its delicate colouring is best seen in the fall — large well-formed blooms. Mr. Billington (6 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 36 in.) states: plants continue to be fine specimens with the remarkable qualities of 'Peace' — hardy and vigorous — prolific, though some blooms loosen up too quickly — a show piece in the garden. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 32 in.) hopes for more flowers next year — lost one plant last winter. Dr. Burkhart (3 pls.; 2 yrs.) found variety much better in second year — many good blooms — some mildew. Mr. Cadsby (2 pls.; 3 yrs.) considers this a lovely rose similar to 'Peace', without its vigour, but more charm. Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) writes: increasing in beauty each year — some blackspot and mildew. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) thinks this is strictly a fall rose. Mrs. Foot (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: good quantity of blooms of exhibition type, excellent for cutting. Mrs. Gallagher (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; 46 in.) notes: this variety has some fragrance, especially in warm damp weather — great many fine blooms — continuous. This variety is not a favourite with Dr. Gowland (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) — form of bloom rather loose — not too many — mildew. Mrs. Kerr (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.) also reports mildew — fair quantity of bloom, intermittently. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 38 in.) rates this 'a very good rose indeed'. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 48 in.) agrees. Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) considers bloom too loose for exhibition. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 42 in.) and Mr. Patterson (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) agree variety has exhibition quality — won 'Queen of Show' for Mr. Patterson at Hamilton. Mrs. Sackville (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports her bush has had about 100 blooms — will have another bush. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 45 in.) and Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 48 in.) after giving their plants 'one more chance', will retain them, as result of this year's more satisfactory performance.

**GARVEY**, H.T. (McGredy '61). Pink. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: tall and vigorous growth — free-flowering — no disease. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 18 in.) was not impressed by this new one — stingy bloomer — disease free — will keep another year. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) states: plants are not doing well — blooms are flat but last well — slight fragrance.

**GARTENZAUBER**, Fl. (Kordes '61). Bright red. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 16 in.) reports: low spreading bush — buds of H.T. form — blooms borne singly or in small clusters — average quantity.

**GENTLE**, Fl. (Lens '60). A delicate pink of good form — profuse bloomer — a splendid plant, reports Mr. Mitchell (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.).

**GERTRUDE GREGORY**, H.T. (Gregory '57). Yellow. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) describes this as a golden counterpart of 'Lady Belper', to which some blooms revert — low bush — fair number of blooms. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

**GOLD CROWN** (Goldkrone in Germany), H.T. (Kordes '60). Deep yellow. Dr. Burkhart (3 pls.; 1 yr.) is very critical: caudelabra blooms, fade — all split — all blind shoots. This variety also a great disappointment to Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 42 in.): not one good bloom all season — colour fades — mildew. Mr. Billington (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 36 in.) likes this vigorous variety — lovely shade of yellow — bloom of exhibition form. Mr. Mitchell (52 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) and Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 40 in.) agree. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) reports: bloom of good form, but not enough of them. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 42 in.) considers this rose a good addition to our group of yellows. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.), Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) and Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 38 in.) wish to withhold judgment until next

year. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 38 in.) advises: plant's performance much improved over last year.

**GOLD CUP, Fl.** (Boerner '57). Golden yellow. Mr. Essar (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 17 in.) admires the beautifully-shaped blooms, semi-double, petals long and curved slightly downwards, most attractive when partially open — deteriorates in hot weather — one of the better yellows. Mr. Bloom (3 pls.; 5 yrs.; 32 in.) notes: variety is similar to 'Allgold' — is one of the lesser floribundas. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 6 yrs.; 21 in.) reports: flowers of nice form — long-lasting — 2 cycles of bloom. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

**GOLDEN GARNETTE, Fl.** (Boerner '60). Mr. Bloom (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) reports: chrome yellow, bleaches to white — double, cupped, beautiful in  $\frac{1}{4}$  open stage — very fragrant — a promising yellow.

**GOLDEN GIANT, H.T.** (Kordes '61). Best of the new yellows, thinks Dr. Burkhart (3 pls.; 1 yr.) — has lovely serrated foliage — hardy. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) reports: high-centred, double flowers — borne in clusters — a good garden variety. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.) states: great performance the first year — lots of H.T. type bloom — best floribunda of this type yet. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 26 in.) advises: must be disbudded. Mr. Martindale (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) notes: bloom production good — vigorous growth, this rose tries hard to be a climber or pillar. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) commends its first year performance. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.), Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 54 in.) and Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) agree that this rose is very promising, may prove one of the best.

**GOLDEN GIRL, Gr.** (Meilland '59). Yellow. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 40 in.) states: has exhibition quality, usually a winner — seems to have few characteristics of a grandiflora. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 38 in.) considers this variety a much better yellow than 'Buccaneer' — excellent exhibition rose — profuse bloomer.

**GOLDEN SLIPPERS, Fl.** (Von Abrams, Int. P. & D. '61). Yellow outside, strongly flushed vermillion inside. Mr. Bernard (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: H.T. blooms grow in clusters, opening to an ugly curling-petalled flower — no disease. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 16 in.) points out this rose was unable to secure AARS rating — small-sized bloom with good form — 'not fond of colour'. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 22 in.) comments: one plant last year was one too many, plant added this year makes it two too many! Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 20 in.) notes: attractive H.T. form buds, open blooms fall quickly — a worthwhile floribunda, nothing I grew this year was exactly the same. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) also was much impressed with this variety in its first year. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 1 yr.) notes: attractive colour — H.T. shape — reserve judgment. Mr. Martindale (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) describes this as 'a one-day rose' — considers it over-rated. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) advises: strong, bushy plant was much improved over first year. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) states: won't grow for me, I am discarding — will replace with 'Border Gem', similar in colour. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) finds not enough bloom for a floribunda — spreading, not vigorous — 'a pretty fleeting trifle, we all fall for a pretty face, with not much behind it'.

**GOLDEN SUN** (Golden Sonne in Germany), H.T. (Kordes '57). Yellow. Mrs. Antoft (8 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 26 in.) describes this as a beautiful, non-fading, very large rose — good form — fragrant. Mr. Blakeney (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: plants not vigorous, blooms ordinary — colour good — may do better next year. Dr. Burkhart (6 pls.; 2 yrs.) observes: some winter-kill — blooms of good colour. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) states: after surviving winter had no vigour left — attractive colour, but will never really amount to anything. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) notes: has exhibition type bloom but is sparse

bloomer. Mrs. Gallagher (6 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 24 in.) comments: rather a slow bloomer, but a good number of flowers for a small bush — good form — slightly fragrant. Mrs. Meiklejohn (2 pls.; 2, 4 yrs.; 30 in.) advises: requires better than average winter protection — healthy foliage — exhibition bloom. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 25 in.) commends the large bloom of good form — some blackspot. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 5 yrs.; 24-36 in.) writes: blooms are better than 'Golden Giant', sometimes hard to tell them apart. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

GOLDMARIE, Fl. (Kordes '58). Deep yellow with orange-red edging. Mrs. Antoft (9 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: double 4-inch blooms, slightly fading when open — prolific bloomer — bushy, compact plant.

GRANADA, H.T. (Lindquist '63). Pink carmine yellow blend. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: in first year has shown vigorous growth — plenty of repeat bloom, which opens up quickly — very colourful, but not an exhibition variety. Dr. Burkhart (3 pls.; 1 yr.) comments: a fascinating orange-yellow — always in bloom, keeps well — some exhibition bloom — 'this is one you must have'. Mrs. Packard (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) notes this variety likes a sunny location — iridescent combination of colours necessitates careful location to prevent clash with others. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) refers to distinctive holly-like foliage — nice-shaped blooms, but so far does not seem true exhibition quality — quick repeater, with lots of bloom at a time — 'a beautiful, free blooming rose worthy of a place in any garden'.

GRANADINA, Min. (Dot '56, U.S.A. '59). Dark red. Mr. Wilson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 12 in.) reports: bud and bloom of excellent H.T. form — large, double blossoms on individual stems make this a good cutting variety — prone to blackspot.

GRANATE (Garnet), Min. (Dot '47, U.S.A. '62). The small, semi-double blossoms, with deep velvety red petals with yellow stamens showing, make an attractive tiny bush, writes Mr. Wilson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 5 in.). (Mr. Wilson notes confusion caused by distribution of 'Red Elf', a similar but larger variety, as 'Granate', via imports from Dutch nurseries).

GREEN FIRE, Fl. (Swim '58). Greenish yellow is colour description of Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 5 yrs.; 17-20 in.). 'Original plant last spring indicated root stock was dead, it was on its own roots and oddly branched. We cut the plant in two, planted them and both are doing well on their own roots'.

HALLOWEEN, H.T. (McConnell '62). Mrs. Sackville (1 pl.; 1 yr.) admires the golden peach colour — extremely large bud and full bloom — long-lasting, in a bowl up to two weeks — 'this is a beautiful rose, growth habit much like its parent 'Peace', is very fragrant, shall get another plant or two'.

HAPPY, Fl. (deRuiter, Int. River Ranch '61). Current-red in colour, writes Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 15 in.), exceedingly strong bush — blooms in large trusses — continuous — very hardy — another in series known as Rosa Compacta, useful in front of rose borders. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) notes: very unusual and attractive — flower heads conical with many small flowers — heavy bloomer.

HAWAII, H.T. (Boerner '60). Orange-coral. Mr. Bernard (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) writes: this variety very floriferous — loose coral blooms — still blooming Nov. first. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.) comments: bush shy on blooms — tall grower — may be better when established, but 'Super Star' is far superior. Mr. Clark (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; 18 in.) reports: plants have done nothing — not vigorous — too few blooms. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 13 in.) received a poor plant — only two blooms — expect more next year. Mr. Jubien (2 pls.; 1, 4 yrs.; 48 in.) feels this one did live up to its advance publicity, 'its OK with me' —



strong grower — disease free — bloom of good form — a little fragrance. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1, 3 yrs.; 40 in.) advises: excellent this year — blooms of good form, would like more. Mrs. Morrison (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) finds colour rather unusual but very attractive — fragrant — not very vigorous. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) considers this rose outstanding as to colour, but otherwise very ordinary. Mrs. Packard (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) suggests: if weak, try foliar feeding — it is a beauty when it wakes up — poor foliage. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) refers to the fine colour — good form, but opens too fast — intermittent, slow repeater — fragrant — 'not enough substance for me'. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 28 in.) notes: mediocre form of bloom, insufficient petals in number and texture — opens very fast — 'not worth repeating'.

HEAT WAVE, Fl. (Swim '58). Orange-scarlet. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 26 in.) comments: bloom of brilliant colour — excellent form — long-lasting — free blooming — a very good floribunda. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) writes: a vigorous plant with lots of full well-formed flowers; stunning — but some mildew.

HEIDELBERG, S. (Kordes '59). Rich crimson. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) notes the deep red blooms — single and in clusters — continuous blooming — no disease.

HEINZ ERHARDT, Fl. (Kordes '62). Deep red. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) reports his bush did not grow too strongly, but looked as if it had quality. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 14 in.) was satisfied with first year growth — medium-sized blooms, about 30 petals — slightly fragrant and good looking.

HELEN SCHOEN, H.T. (Von Abrams '62). Deep red. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: bloom of good exhibition form, firm petals — fragrant — not free first year, but has proven profuse in Oregon — (\$5.00 asked but not paid!).

HEROICA, Fl. (Lens '60). An outstanding brilliant scarlet with heavy velvet nap, reports Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 26 in.) — good in bud, attractive open bloom, long-lasting — 'it's good'.

HIGH ESTEEM, H.T. (Von Abrams '61). Two-toned pink. Mr. Rogalski (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) writes: my bush after good start was crippled in strong windstorm in June, struggled all summer, still had some good blooms. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) reports: vigorous, upright growth — mildews, but mild type — colour very good sometimes, others displeasing — opens fast and fades — occasional exhibition form — very fragrant (damask) — 'why should it be priced at \$10.00? There are many better pinks — Barnum was right! I paid \$1.89 which is more than it's worth'.

HIGHLIGHT, Fl. (Robinson '57). Orange-scarlet. Mr. Bernard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: compact bush, with well-formed, orange-red blooms in clusters — continuous — disease free. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2, 5 yrs.; 36 in.) writes: will continue to grow this floribunda. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 7 yrs.; 40 in.) comments: good strong plant, thick stems, one of the best — semi-double bloom in large clusters. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

HONEYMOON (Honigmond in Germany), Fl. (Kordes '60). Yellow. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: strong, upright growth — blooming starts rather late — colour particularly nice clean yellow — 'I'm very pleased with this yellow floribunda'. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1, 3 yrs.; 36 in.) notes that bloom production increases with age — upright plant — disease free. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 18 in.) writes: 'if I had more bloom and it grew better would rate it highly'. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.) advises: blooms freely in early season — a good yellow.



HOSTESS, Fl. (Lens '60). Salmon-pink. Mr. Mitchell (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: healthy, upright plant — bloom borne in clusters — good form.

ICEBERG, Fl. (Kordes, Int. McGredy '58). Pure white. Mrs. Baillie (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) simply says: 'couldn't live without it'. Mr. Bernard (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: beautiful H.T. blooms, growing in small clusters — floriferous — no disease. Mr. Bloom (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: some blackspot — semi-double high-centred flowers — slight fragrance — the best white. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 5 yrs.) says: tall-growing, excellent white — pretty at all stages. Mrs. Foot (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) considers this rose of exhibition calibre in form, colour and petalage — continuous bloom — hardy. Mrs. Gallagher (6 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 40 in.) notes: spreading bush, almost shrub-like — delightful semi-double bloom — continuous — quite hardy. Mr. Hielt (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) says: strong plant — lush green, clean foliage — generous in bloom. Mr. Jubien (3 pls.; 5 yrs.; 36 in.) continues enthusiastic: strong in growth — blooms all the time — very hardy — 'terrific is the word'. Mrs. Kerr (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) relates: started 12 plants under lights in basement, from cuttings in September, had bloom during the winter, put four plants outside and many given away — had bloom continuously, all weather. Mr. Keenan (4 pls.; 1, 3 yrs.; 42 in.) recommends this variety to those that desire a top white floribunda — some blackspot, easily controlled. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.), Miss Mason (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 46 in.), Mr. Martindale (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.), and Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 39 in.) all report great satisfaction with this fine rose. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 54 in.) considers it easily the best white. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: tall, rather sprawling — always in bloom with H.T. shaped flowers — very effective beside a dark red. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 44 in.) ventures: 'better than 'Saratoga'.'

ILSE KROHN, Cl. (Kordes '57). White. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) considers this a white climber that is better than average — bloom production better in second year — after fair amount of winter-kill recovery was excellent. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

INTERMEZZO, H.T. (Dot '62). Lavender. Colour resembles 'Sterling Silver', notes Mr. Mitchell (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 25 in.), a very satisfactory plant in the shade. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) had poor results — plant lacked vigour — provided a few blooms which were far from spectacular — unless there is big improvement next year 'will receive the death sentence'. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 22 in.) thought it above average for first year — growth more like a large-flowered floribunda. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 16 in.) says his plant arrived in late May — will report next year. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) considers this a lavender that needs further testing — not a bad colour — ovoid bud, not for exhibition.

INVITATION, H.T. (Swim '61). Salmon-pink. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) reports: nothing outstanding in colour or form — meager amount of bloom — disease free. Mrs. Packard (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 72 in.) finds the variety easy to grow even in shade — perfect foliage — heavy bloomer.

ISABEL de ORTIZ, H.T. (Kordes '62). Rose-red with silver reverse. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) considers this a promising new variety — beautifully-formed, huge flowers — fragrant. Mr. Magee (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) reports: an exhibition rose at its best — long well-shaped bud — shy blooming in its first year — won several awards this fall around here. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 25 in.) agrees: this 'could be a winner' — perfect form and fragrant — prolific bloomer. Mr. Mitchell (54 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) notes: the strong healthy foliage and upright growth make it ideal for bedding — bloom perfect for exhibition purposes.

ISOBEL HARKNESS, H.T. (Norman '57). Deep yellow. Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 5, 6 yrs.; 35 in.) considers lack of petalage and exhibition form are its only faults — prolific bloomer — an excellent garden, decorative rose. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) agrees. Mrs. Antoft (11 pls.; 1 yr.; 22 in.) reports slow growth in first year — bloom of good form — blackspots — not enough petals. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 40 in.) comments: the wide open bloom is a delight to see, maybe the lack of too many petals makes it look airy and lovely, irresistible! Miss Mason (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) and Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) find the blooms a bit loose and not of exhibition quality. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

IVORY FASHION, Fl. (Boerner '58). Ivory white. Mr. Bernard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) was disappointed in his plant — very few blooms, though huge and well-formed. Mr. Bloom (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; 25 in.) notes: large, high-centred flowers, showy stamens — repeats poorly — a beautiful variety, too bad it is so stingy. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 5 yrs.) agrees. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 19 in.) reports three cycles of bloom for this variety — new location brought better results in plant vigour, more bloom. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 28 in.) was disappointed this year, plant didn't bloom very well. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) likes the H.T.-shaped, very attractive flowers, but not too profuse — well worth buying. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 5 yrs.; 18 in.) notes: a lovely flower, but bush won't grow, worth keeping for the few blooms you get.

JACK FROST, H.T. (Int. Great Western Nurseries '62). White. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 60 in.) reports: very strong upright growth — very fine bud, opening slowly to large open bloom — the tallest H.T. that I grew this year, one bloom over 6 feet high — can be best white for exhibition. Mr. Rogalski (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: have seen it on show tables and in my garden and still think it is the best white to date. Mrs. James (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) comments: medium-size bloom — moderate quantity — poor fragrance — not so prolific as some others in same location.

JEANIE, H.T. (Eddie '58). Cream to pink. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 18 in.) reports: bush did nothing this year — hardly any bloom — may move it in the spring.

JERRY DESMONDE, H.T. (Norman '59). Pink. Mr. Blakeney (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) reports: plant not vigorous — few blooms and only one of exhibition quality. Dr. Burkhart (2 pls.; 3 yrs.) says: this rose won't open in damp weather — gave it away. For Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) also, the variety was a disappointment — few blooms. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 24 in.) notes: bloom opens slowly, is exhibition type — but rarely blooms — cannot recommend it.

JOHN S. ARMSTRONG, Gr. (Armstrong '61). Dark red. Mr. Bernard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 45 in.) reports: very floriferous — huge flowers, though many flat-petalled — disease-free. Mr. Bloom (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 30 in.) finds this a very striking variety, overall effect is excellent. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 29 in.) comments: bloom blackens with age — long-lasting — flat form — sparse quantity — no disease. Mr. Emery (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 26 in.) says: good red colour but too few blooms. Mrs. Kerr (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) notes: strong, upright bush — slight mildew — heavily petalled bloom holds colour very well — fair continuity and quality — hardy. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 32 in.) comments: this is one of the best red grandifloras. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) writes: not many blooms and seems to be subject to imperfections — prefer to reserve judgment. Mrs. Packard states: variety disappointing here — informal petals burn in the sun but flowers last long if cut. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) writes: a good grandiflora — good form for garden decoration but not a true exhibition rose — slight fragrance. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 25 in.)

comments: 'I don't like its form, not in the same league with 'Charles Mallerin', in its colour class'.

**JUNE BRIDE**, Gr. (Sheppard '57). Mrs. Antoft (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 32 in.) likes the orange-white bloom, of good form, borne in clusters. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 1 yr.) reports: good performance, though not spectacular, from a tall-growing bush. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) had very little bloom from his plant — will either move it or discard. For Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 7 yrs.; 18 in.) this variety did much better this year — regular cycles of bloom — nice pointed buds of dainty size, lack substance. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) is not satisfied with this rose — one bloom in July and one in October, and not as good as that should be — 'I think it has had its last chance'. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

**JUNE PARK**, H.T. (Bertram Park '58). Deep rose-pink. Mr. Bernard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments: sprawling bush with disease-resistant foliage — still blooming (October) — fragrant. For Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) this variety hasn't lived up to promise of first year — only good in June — fragrant. Mr. Kallen (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) reports: healthy low-spreading growth — blooms of excellent form — exhibition variety if plant produced longer stems — 'give this plant room to spread'. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) notes: plant low spreading — requires careful pruning — large exhibition blooms of good form (ribbon winner for me) — not exactly floriferous — 'should be with us for a long time'. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) advises: bloom rather an interesting colour — fragrant. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) considers this a good one — blooms on long stems, of exhibition form — needs no dis-budding.

**KARLSRUHE**, R. Kor. (Kordes '57). Deep rose-pink. Mrs. Dowling (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 5 ft.) comments: this is one of the new hardy climbers by Kordes — has bloom on first year wood — long-lasting on bush and for cutting — continuous all summer to October — good fragrance — winter hardy without any protection at Calgary — disease-free bush. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

**KING'S RANSOM**, H.T. (Morey Int. J. & P. '61). Golden yellow. Mr. Bloom (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 48 in.) notes: has long urn-shaped bud — double flowers of good substance, on long single stems — free blooming — fragrant. Dr. Boisvert (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) rates this an exhibition variety — blooms in clusters — long-lasting — highly recommended. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.) received a poor plant which refused to grow. Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 24 in.) states: has bloom of best substance and petalage of any yellow — opens slowly, long-lasting — exhibition quality — 'a good rose'. Mr. Emery (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 32 in.) wants more bloom — exhibition type — tall upright growth. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) reports: good growth but not tall enough — flowers of very nice form, good petals — too few blooms. Mr. Magee (4 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 40 in.) comments: still the best yellow for me, particularly for exhibition — one weakness: stem is rather naked of leaves some distance below the bud — some mildew and blackspot. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) rates this a high quality rose — wonderful for exhibition, as a slow opener. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) states: blooms are exhibition quality, not too many. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 54 in.) reports: very tall, stems weak in summer — flowers of fair form but not exhibition usually, petals reflex nicely — slight musk fragrance — a fair yellow, always looks better than it is. Mr. Westbrook (5 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 36-48 in.) considers variety well-named — exhibition bloom, high-centred, heavy petals — the answer to my last year's question is: 'No, it's even better'!

**KLAUS STORTEBEKER**, H.T. (Kordes '62). Bright red. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) reports: strong and fairly bushy — attractive foliage — summer bloom on a young plant (Canina) not too good — in late fall quality was better — too early to judge this variety.

KORDES PERFECTA, H.T. (Kordes '57 Int. J. & P. '58). Cream tipped with crimson, suffused yellow. Mrs. Antoft (48 pls.; 1, 2, 3 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: vigorous plants—clean foliage—blossoms with many petals, long-lasting—continuous bloomer until late fall—always attracting attention. Mr. Bernard (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) agrees. Mr. Blakeney (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) draws attention to mixed quality of blossoms, a few excellent, others very ordinary. Mr. Bloom (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 28 in.) finds this a satisfactory variety. Mr. Clark (4 pls.; 5 yrs.; 26 in.) feels the blending of colours in this rose can never be matched: moved all four plants this spring, in each case root stock was dead; we removed it and all grew marvelously on their own roots, which had been established. Mrs. Dowling (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) had great satisfaction with her first year bush—took a while to get established—intends to increase. Mr. Emery (3 pls.; 1, 4 yrs.; 40 in.) has comments similar to Mr. Blakeney's. Mrs. Foot (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) was completely satisfied with splendid growth in first year. Mrs. Forster (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) likes the glossy foliage, full, long-lasting, fragrant blossoms—an exhibition rose. Mr. Keenan (3 pls.; 2, 4, 6 yrs.) writes: still proves to be one of the best introductions in recent years. Mr. Martindale (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 42 in.) considers this rose outstanding in every respect. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 1 yr.) says: an impressive large rose—unattractive when old. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) feels variety can be given top rating, with sole exception of colour—usually a bit garish. Mrs. Morrison (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 39 in.) agrees. Mr. Stollery (6 pls.; 4 yrs.) declares: one of the best roses for any purpose. Mr. Parker (6 pls.; 6 yrs.; 60 in.) agrees with Mr. Blakeney—notes variation also from year to year, outstanding, then not so good. Mr. Westbrook (6 pls.; 6 yrs.; 30 in.) advises: as a result of vicious winter usual growth was retarded this season—his final word: 'it is fragrantly beautiful!' (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

LADY ANN, Min. (Moore '61). Mr. Wilson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 10 in.) comments: a delightful pink and white of good form—very double—too soon to pass an opinion, but seems a very desirable miniature, perhaps the best new one this year.

LADY ELGIN (Thais in Europe), H.T. (Meilland '57). Rich light orange. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) comments: has a lovely colour, but blossoms are fairly scarce. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) was satisfied with first year's results—will order more. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 48 in.) notes: a lovely rose—has been at its best this year, at last am quite pleased, after considering earlier to discard it—colour a very lovely amber shade. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 48 in.) writes: colour chief attraction—blossoms rather sparse, better in the fall. Mr. Sparling (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: found it reasonably free-blooming for first year—seems to be an unusually attractive rose. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

LADY ZIA, H.T. (Park '59). Light orange-scarlet. Mr. Bernard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: not too many blossoms the first season. Mr. Billington (3 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 30 in.) advises: all plants did well—blossoms sparse but excellent quality—clean foliage—well worth space. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) says: while the flowers are most attractive, performance was no improvement over last year. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) notes: shy on bloom and plant vigour—hope next year will be the year for this lady. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 32 in.) believes variety holds great promise, after first year performance. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 3, 4 yrs.; 22 in.) writes: had almost given up on this one, however, today picked a perfect bloom of exhibition size—so will continue to grow for the wonderful flowers one gets from time to time. Mrs. MacDonald (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) comments: bud is attractive and well-formed—bloom very full, with occasional split centres—very fragrant. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) had bloom of excellent quality—'this may be a good one'. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) thinks variety is almost too big and coarse,



many others more pleasing. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) reports: first year plant took time to get going—few blooms—but am increasing stock. Mr. Patterson (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) was disappointed in plants, size and number of blooms, but not in quality—not large but perfect form. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: exhibition bloom at times—many split centres—repeats quite well—slight musk fragrance—‘always promising but never delivering’. Mr. Stollery (2 pls.; 2 yrs.) admires the striking colour—attractive in the garden—not a free bloomer—too many confused flowers. Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 2, 4 yrs.; 20 in.) advises: bloom is of exhibition form, solid petals—slight fragrance—mature blooms stay on bush till very old and hideous, must be cut off before their time—‘I’d never repeat’.

LA PRESUMIDA (Baby Talisman), Min. (Dot '48 Can '61). Buff-apricot. Mr. Wilson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 8 in.) notes this is a cool weather rose, giving its best in the autumn, is outstanding then.

LAVENDER CHARM, Fl. (Boerner, Int. J. & P. '64). Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) notes: was a bit slow and weak in first season—colour is more blue than most in this shade—will try foliar feeding next spring to try to pep it up.

LAVENDER GIRL, Fl. (Meilland '58). Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) comments: still an excellent compact low-growing variety—floriferous—disease-free—a good mauve. Mr. Bernard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: has H.T. blooms though on the small size—lots of flowers—compact growth.

LAVENDER LASSIE, S. (Kordes '59). Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 40 in.) notes: tall, bushy—lavender semi-double bloom in large trusses—fragrant—a good plant, no trouble.

LAVENDER PRINCESS, Fl. (Boerner '59). Mrs. Antoft (8 pls.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) comments: not lavender but a dirty rose-lilac colour, although it improves some in fall—bloom H.T. form, with many petals—continuous. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 27 in.) agrees: the lavender sometimes looks washed out—semi-double flowers are long-lasting, lack substance—free bloomer. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) on the other hand, says: colour is decided, not washy like many lavenders—good in a large garden, but if restricted for space or varieties would not keep it.

LEGENDARY, H.T. (P. & D. '62). Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) comments: colour pale pink with no shading—well-formed bud opens slowly—full petalled large open bloom, has an interesting way of unfolding with first two petals reflexing gracefully—can be exhibition.

LILAC DAWN, Fl. (Int. Armstrong '64). Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) writes: a cute little rose, that comes in big clusters—lots of little petals that remind one of the formation of a camellia—holds colour well.

LILLI MARLENE, Fl. (Kordes, Int. McGredy '59). Scarlet-red. Mr. Bernard (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments: disease-free, compact bush—continuous blooming—flat flowers in clusters. Mrs. Gallagher (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) reports: rather low, expanding bush—wide open bloom has a pretty way of showing its yellow stamens—very continuous bloomer—hardy. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) notes: shows great improvement this year—flowers beautiful dark red—hardy—disease free. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) finds this variety disappointing—both foliage and flowers mildewed, ‘looks sad near my glamorous ‘Sirens’, the all-time great in this area. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) considers the rose one of the best—very double blooms open well—little fragrance. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: upright and vigorous—bloom has good form, large, double—intermittent, repeats quickly and freely.



LINDA PORTER, H.T. (Dot '57). Clear pink. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 6 yrs.; 24 in.) reports: has really improved — the few but really good blooms are worth waiting for — perfect form — long-lasting. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

LITTLE FLIRT, Min. (Moore '62). Red and yellow bicolor. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 6 in.) writes: colour quite unique — double, opens flat very quickly — would be outstanding miniature if it bloomed more — second year should tell. Mr. Wilson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 10 in.) comments: lovely tawny red and yellow buds are quite reminiscent of 'Condesa de Sastago'.

LITTLE SHOWOFF, Cl. Min. (Moore '60). Yellow splashed orange. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 18 in.) notes: medium-sized, high-centred flowers, unfortunately there are too few — good button-hole rose — will give it one more year in a new location.

LIVING, H.T. (Lammerts '57). Reddish orange. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: tall bush — buds open too quickly — at its best in spring and fall — very hardy. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 50 in.) comments: long pointed bud opening to a semi-double vermilion-scarlet rose, not too long-lasting, but most effective while in bloom — slow repeater — hardy. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 6 yrs.; 60 in.) notes: very striking colour — blooms rather thin — fragrant. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

LUCKY PIECE, H.T. (Gordon, Int. Wyant '62). Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 45 in.) describes this as a two-toned salmon-pink bud, opening into a large lovely flower — bush is similar to 'Peace' — very good bloomer. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) writes: identical with 'Peace' in everything but colour — very beautiful in fall. Mr. Mitchell (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) notes: seeing it growing in nursery with 'Chicago Peace', no difference was discernible.

LUCY CRAMPHORN, H.T. (Kriloff '60). Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 32 in.) considers this new rose an attractive but not outstanding orange-red — bloom rather cup-formed and imbricated — a good average rose of its colour.

LYS ASSIA, Fl. (Kordes '58). Mr. Bernard (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) notes: the variety has orange-scarlet blooms, single and in clusters — much mildew.

MAGIC WAND, Cl. Min. (Moore '57). Mr. Bloom (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 54 in.) reports: flowers are carmine-pink, with white eye, double, grow in large clumps at end of long canes (variety is well-named) — continuous bloom — excellent miniature climber. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

MALIBU, Fl. (Morey '59). Coral orange-red. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 18 in.) reports: has large bloom for a floribunda, perfect form, long-lasting — fades some and is rather loose — limited amount of bloom on small bush. Mr. Martindale (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) can't understand why this floribunda with large well-formed bloom does not become more popular. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) writes: where well-grown, this could be the floribunda version of 'Super Star' — blooms a lot, with nice form.

MANNHEIM, S. (Kordes '59). Orange-red. Mr. Bernard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 7 ft.) reports: tall, fast-growing pillar-type bush, bearing long-stemmed clusters of semi-double bloom — disease-free.

MAXIM, Fl. (Tantau '61). Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) describes this rose as another in the 'Super Star' colour range that looked promising this year — attractive bud and open bloom — has definite quality.

MEMORIAM, H.T. (Von Abrams, P. & D. '61). White to pale luminous pink. Dr. Burkhart (3 pls.; 2 yrs.) rates bloom of this variety along with 'Burnaby' — better each year. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.) notes: delicious pink to white blooms of exhibition quality — hope growth will be more vigorous next year.

Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 6 in.) bluntly states: did absolutely nothing! Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) advises: colour was pale pink in my garden — very full and well-formed blooms of exhibition quality — vigorous, upright. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) likes the variety better this year, rather a novelty — bloom lasts a very long time on bush. Mr. Magee (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) reports: bushy and rather dwarf — fine exhibition bud opening slowly to full-petalled bloom — more petals than 'Royal Highness' — blooms in bursts — average quantity. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 26 in.) notes: extremely large buds that sometimes fail to mature — hope better next year. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) advises: in first year had a few good blooms, mostly small. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) says: 'I prefer 'Royal Highness' by a narrow margin' — bloom of exhibition form, reflexed petals, slow to open — good fragrance.

MERRY WIDOW, Gr. (Lammerts '58). Velvety crimson. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: upright growth — pointed buds, good stems, quite long-lasting — always a few blooms. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: fair-sized bloom, produced freely and continuously — tall — healthy — about as good as any. Mr. Sparling (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) notes: vigorous — very free-flowering — attractive open blooms — pleasing fragrance — preferred it to my 'Super Star' in first year.

MESSESTADT HANNOVER, Fl. (Kordes '62). Mr. Magee reports variety has small bright red blooms, grow in a large conical truss — well-spaced and long-lasting — not much growth in first year, could be first rate.

METEOR, Fl. (Kordes '57). Orange-scarlet. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) likes the very attractive colour — free bloomer — does not fade but prone to black-spot. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

MEXICALI ROSE, Fl. (Whisler '57). Yellow suffused red. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 5 yrs.; 40 in.) reports: a good bush — produces many trusses — colour varies considerably — fragrant — quite a novelty, at times looks like a small dahlia. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

MILORD, H.T. (McGredy '62). Bright red. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.) comments: showed nothing in first year — I'll give any rose two years, so this one stays. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) also withholds judgment till next year.

MIRACLE, Fl. (Verbeck, Int. Ilgenfritz '61). Yellow blend. Mrs. MacDonald (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: unfortunately severe winter killed both bushes; however, 'I took a cutting and potted it in fall of '62 and it has been blooming ever since — at present (October) has 12 blooms on it — took a cutting of this cutting, which has been blooming in a pot all summer'. Mrs. Packard notes that 100 plants in Exposition Park (L.A.) have done very well, colour a nice orange-salmon that holds well.

MISCHIEF, H.T. (McGredy '61). Coral-salmon. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: much better in second year — good growth — bloom not heavy but good quality — fragrant. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.) comments: a delightful colour — not bad performance for first year. Mr. Emery notes this variety likes all kinds of weather — has bloom of good form. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) advises: flowers of good form, produced in fair quantity — sturdy clean plant — well worth a trial.

MISS IRELAND, H.T. (McGredy '61). Orange-yellow bicolor. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) reports: very slow grower with occasional bloom of well-formed but small flowers — colour attractive — foliage deep green. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 40 in.) states: excellent growth for first year — a soft breath-taking colour — slight fragrance. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 24 in.) comments: bushy moderate growth — medium-sized blooms — moderate bloomer

— 'quite a nice garden rose this year'. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) writes: looks like a bicolour 'Super Star' — bloom a bit thin — lasts well when cut.

MORGENGRUSS, R. Kor. (Kordes '62). Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 8 ft.) reports: excellent growth, many canes — peach-ivory colour — double flower opens flat and muddled — geranium fragrance — could be good, reserve judgment till next year.

MT. SHASTA, Gr. (Swim '62). White. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.) reports: did nothing the first year — does not look like a threat to established varieties. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 26 in.) comments: long bud to large open bloom, loose, otherwise good for exhibition — tall and vigorous. Mr. Rogalski (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 4-5 ft.) considers this the best white grandiflora, with perfect H.T. form. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 3 ft.) notes: bloom opens slowly, good exhibition form, lasts well on bush and when cut — fairly continuous, repeats quickly — slight lemon fragrance — 'a good one'.

MOSAIQUE, Fl. (Lens '60). Mr. Mitchell (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) suggests this rose looks like a 'Circus' x 'Masquerade' seedling — elegant form — attractive.

MR. BLUEBIRD, Min. (Moore '60). Fuschia-red. Mr. Wilson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) reports: high upright bush — has old-fashioned form and colour, but should never have been classed as a miniature.

MUNSTER, S. (Kordes, Int. McGredy '58). Pink overlaid red. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 5 yrs.) reports: very vigorous — lots of double flowers — does repeat sufficiently to make it a valuable addition to the garden.

MY CHOICE, H.T. (LeGrice '58). Pale carmine, light yellow reverse. Dr. Burkhart (3 pls.; 1 yr.) writes: 'variety won at Portland show but I've had no good blooms'. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) rates this a 'good all round variety' — high-centred, large flowers — slight fragrance. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: upright, disease-free plant — excellent bloom of exhibition quality — not floriferous. For Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) this rose was a big disappointment — mildewed badly, did not grow — flowers had no colour — discarded. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 4 yrs.; 60 in.) considers this a good rose in every way, one of the best — exhibition bloom, many petals — very fragrant. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) agrees: good form and substance — intermittent, repeats fairly well — colour better on Canina, but growth better on Multiflora. Mr. Stollery (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) comments: disappointing to me — shy bloomer, flowers so fleeting that I'm not sure what colour it is. Mr. Timms found the variety quite satisfactory at Calgary. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) finds his bush does not produce enough flowers — bloom is high-centred and good form — a two-rounder, better in autumn.

MY FAIR LADY, Fl. (Wheatcroft '59). Rose-pink. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 21 in.) states: this is a poor relation of 'Peace', only foliage bears the strongest resemblance — colour not clear, form not outstanding. For the writer (1 pl.; 1 yr.) this rose was quite ordinary in appearance and production.

NOBILITY, H.T. (Boerner '60). Soft flush of pink on white. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) reports: vigorous — good foliage — beautiful pale pink — lovely bud — excellent fall performance. Mr. Magee (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) comments: a white blushed salmon-pink, somewhat different from other pale pastels — when bloom two-thirds open can be of great beauty — can be exhibition — won't rival 'Memoriam' or 'Royal Highness', but has charm. Mr. Martin-dale (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) considers this rose worth while — colour outstanding — upright growth, but spreading.

26—8822—ROSE ANNUAL—AM 8-8 K 24 ems Jan. 29  
OLE, Fl. (Int. Armstrong '64). Fiery red. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) writes: the most exciting rose in a long time—bud, as it opens, like a Shirley poppy—open blooms last 10 or 12 days with no colour change—blooms continuously—attractive foliage.

OPAL JEWEL, Min. (Morey '62). Mr. Wilson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 8 in.) comments: lovely clear pink blossoms of medium size—fully double—generous in bloom—a really top quality miniature.

ORANGEADE, Fl. (McGredy '59). Orange-vermilion. Mrs. Baillie (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: good blooms borne singly and in small trusses, carried on stiff stems—prolific—'a very colourful splash in the garden'. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) writes: 'my unqualified approval to Sam McGredy—I like it'. Mr. Keenan (4 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 40 in.) rates this a top floribunda—delightful colour, always some flowers—healthy and hardy. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 32 in.) notes: semi-double open bloom in clusters—average quantity—one of the best in its colouring—blackspotted quite badly. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: much improved over last year—prolific bloomer—'an eye-catcher'. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) considers this a very good variety. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 36 in.) advises: had more bloom this year than last—free bloomer throughout the season—slight fragrance. Mr. Timms (1 pl.; 1 yr.) reports complete satisfaction in first year. The writer (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) considers this one of the best in the colour range.

ORANGE ELF, Min. Cl. (Moore '59). Mr. Rogalski (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 12 in.) comments: colour is yellow that fades to white—good bloomer if plant cut back to 12 inches, then will spread to 15 inches—extra hardy.

ORANGE SENSATION, Fl. (de Ruiter '61). Orange-vermilion. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 28 in.) rates this as one of the best of all floribundas, having almost no bad points; small H.T. buds, open bloom rather small at first, comes in large clusters late in season—bright orange, darkens and reddens with age, shows a trace of white centre—very fragrant. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) comments: vigorous, bushy—disease free—intermittent blooming—'we are getting too many of these eye-catchers!'

ORCHID MASTERPIECE, H.T. (Boerner '60). Lavender orchid to lavender. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 28 in.) reports: plant not vigorous—sparse foliage—medium-sized, long-lasting flowers, but few—will probably discard. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) comments: low-growing—small bud of lavender with recurving petals as they open—shy bloomer in first year—must prove its hardiness. The writer (1 pl.; 1 yr.) was very pleased with first year's performance—beautiful large many-petalled blooms, though not enough of them—looks promising.

ORIENTAL CHARM, H.T. (Duehrsen '60). Turkey red. Mr. Bernard (2 standards: 1 yr.; 24 in. from stem) reports: striking huge Chinese red blooms, deepening in the centre—not too many flowers—beautiful disease-resistant foliage. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) comments: single or semi-double blooms, become floppy as they age and drop quite quickly—a rose of value in the garden and on the show bench.

PADDY MCGREDY, Fl. (McGredy '62). Deep pink. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 16 in.) reports: attractive flowers of H.T. shape—received 3 small plants, only one flourished, have ordered more. Mr. Emery advises: very little bloom—not up to expectation. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 16 in.) also says not much vigour, low and bushy—beautiful H.T. shaped buds, opening into deep pink blooms—a perfect plant for the foreground. Mr. Martindale (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) comments: a large-flowered floribunda—perfectly formed H.T. type



bloom — outstanding in the fall — looks very promising. Mrs. Meiklejohn (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 16 in.) notes: bloom well-formed and numerous — plant slow in starting, did not show much growth — hope better next year. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 18 in.) expects to keep this one — low bushy growth — bloom moderate in quantity. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) writes: colour very disappointing here, a dark dull pink — if it can't improve out it goes.

PANACHE, Fl. (Lens '59). Dark salmon-pink. Mr. Mitchell (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: vigorous, upright, healthy bush — bloom comes singly, long-lasting — 'I like its splendid form'.

PAPRIKA, Fl. (Tantau '57). Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 24 in.) reports: bushy, glossy foliage — colour bright red with a touch of purple in centre — hardy — one of the nicest floribundas, with few defects. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

PARTY DRESS, H.T. (Robinson '61). Apricot with yellow tones. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) comments: has well-formed bud that opens too quickly — disease free.

PEACEPORT, H.T. (Rokos, Int. Wyant '60). Deep orange-pink. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) comments: this variety is not outstanding — get 'Peace' instead, or 'Michele Meilland'.

PEGGY GRANT, Min. (Moore '54, Can. '61). Apple blossom pink. Mr. Wilson (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 4 in.) notes: low-growing — covered with pale pink semi-double blooms showing yellow stamens, on slender stems — generally in flower — Peggy is very sweet and demure.

PERROQUET, Fl. (Lens '60). Mr. Mitchell (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) reports: good plant and foliage — red yellow blend — very attractive.

PICCADILLY, H.T. (McGredy '60). Red and yellow bicolour. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) comments: a delightful rose in its bud and newly opened stages — fades out quickly — continuous bloom — slight fragrance. Mr. Bernard (3 pls.; 1 yr.) advises: compact bush, clean foliage — blooms long-lasting, need more petals to make it a remarkable hybrid. Dr. Burkhart (3 pls.; 1 yr.) notes the well-formed bloom, eye-catching — some mildew. Mr. Billington (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports great improvement over last year, both plants vigorous and blooms quite spectacular, particularly in late summer. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) states: best bicolour since 'Condesa de Sastago', and that's saying something. For Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.) the variety has not lived up to expectations — few blooms are thin, open too quickly — does not hold colour. Dr. Gowland (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) finds this a bicolour worth having — bloom of excellent form — very free flowering — ordered two more. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) likes this rose, perhaps better than 'Cleopatra' — it is particularly beautiful in opening stages of bloom. Mr. Keenan (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 26 in.) retains his good opinion of this variety — 'while I consider this a top bedding rose, it did win two ribbons for me'. Mr. Martindale (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 10 in.) finds himself unimpressed so far, can't understand how it received so many honours in Europe — will re-locate. Mr. Mitchell (52 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) writes: best of bicolours — a bed of 50 at W.U.C. garden created greater interest than any other bedder. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 25 in.) says: good at all stages — continuously in bloom. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) advises: this variety won't do anything with me — poor plant growth — buds too thin — little bloom. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) describes it: 'a darling rose that blooms all the time'. Mr. Patterson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) considers this the best bicolour — ordered two more. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 34 in.) says: in my book this is the best bicolour. Mr. Selwood



(1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 42 in.) writes: 'though not partial to bicolours, I fell for this one'.

PINAFORE, Fl. (Swim '59). Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 5 yrs.; 18 in.) comments: low bushy plant—colour white, fringed pink, single—continuous all summer—slight fragrance—'a sweet little thing for the front of the border'.

PINK DUCHESS, H.T. (Boerner '59). Pink blend. Mr. Billington (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: not as vigorous in second year—blossoms good quality but sparse—worth retention. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 13 in.) notes: slow growth—not enough bloom to evaluate—'we hardly know she's there'. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 3, 4 yrs.; 27 in.) writes: this variety improves with age—blossoms of good exhibition form—rather sparse bloomer. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 49 in.) states: the buds and large blossoms were perfect, but plant has never been very strong.

PINK HEATHER, Min. (Moore '59). White to pinkish lavender. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 8 in.) comments: has many pompon flowers—does not repeat well—charming overall effect. Mr. Wilson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 8-10 in.) writes: very small blossoms, in clusters, cover the plant to give meaning to its name.

PINK LUSTRE, H.T. (Verschuren, Int. J. & P. '57). Dr. Burkhart (3 pls.; 2 yrs.) reports: good blossoms—poor plant growth—not hardy. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) notes: a big rose, shy on blossoms. Mr. Clark (4 pls.; 3, 7 yrs.; 18-20 in.) comments: blossoms can have perfect form, but some split, weak necks—lovely colour—2 cycles of bloom—has been Queen, we'll keep her in spite of faults. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 36 in.) states: flowers of exhibition type, but not too numerous—plant of only moderate growth. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

PINK MASTERPIECE, H.T. (Int. J. & P. '62). Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) reports: weak plant growth—some mildew—long buds of varying shades of pink, open into large open flowers—an exhibition variety, though growth was disappointing this year.

PINK PARFAIT, Gr. (Swim '60). Medium to light pink. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) considers this a wonderful rose for decorative purposes and for garden display. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) finds this variety a disappointment—growth poor, with very few blossoms—in view of reputation of rose, shall add a couple more for another location. Mr. Bloom (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: flowers of H.T. type—slight fragrance—most promising variety. Dr. Boisvert (1 pl.; 1 yr.) notes: clean, healthy foliage—bloom not long-lasting—very decorative bush—recommended for garden decor. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) advises: improved this year—bloom of dainty size, lacks substance—form exquisite. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.) refers to leathery green foliage—lots of well-formed bloom. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) observes: vigorous—floriferous—would class this a H.T. floribunda, not a grandiflora. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) says: 'after early disappointment I like this variety'—charming, small H.T. bud opens quickly, open bloom fades in the sun—petals drop rather quickly—free blooming. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 34 in.) writes: much improved in second year—has a future. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 5 yrs.; 48 in.) points out that variety is very good in dull weather—bloom flies open in hot weather, soon over—makes good bloom if disbudded—then very like 'First Love'. Mr. Patterson (2 pls.; 1, 3 yrs.; 42 in.) finds this a good decorative rose—well liked and admired—does not seem like a grandiflora—will keep it. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) comments: bloom of this rose useless in midsummer—worth while in early and late seasons. The writer (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) counts this one of his best all-purpose roses.

PINK PEACE, H.T. (Meilland, Int. C. & P. '59). This variety very much admired in my garden, writes Mrs. Antoft (6 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 48 in.) — very strong grower — disease-resistant — always in bloom. Mr. Bloom (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 22-40 in.) reports: performance greatly improved this year — large well-formed flowers — very fragrant — rooted cutting flourished, produced an abundance of medium-sized flowers. Mr. Essar (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 35 in.) thinks this rose well worth a person's time and energy — bloom is of compact petal arrangement — lasts well when cut — does not stand up in hot weather. Mrs. Forster (1 pl.; 1 yr.) notes: strong healthy bush — blooms up to 6 inches — very decorative in garden. Mr. Grindle (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) advises: this year had fairly good growth and bloom — fragrant — hardy (Flin Flon). Mr. Jubien (2 pls.; 2, 5 yrs.; 48-60 in.) writes: very heavy growth, strong stems and leaves — well-shaped bloom with full petals — to me this rose is well-named, has so many properties of namesake. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 50 in.) observes: 'went to town' this year — healthy grower — always had some bloom. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 41 in.) refers to enormous bloom of good quality on this vigorous grower. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 48 in.) writes: a nice bush but not enough bloom. Miss Scarr (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) considers this variety one of her prize roses — exhibition form, many petals — continuous bloom — should winter well. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 48 in.) states: 'among others. I can't enthuse over this one' — don't care for colour — form not uniformly good, though some bloom are fit for exhibition — moderate bloomer. Mr. Timms (1 pl.; 1 yr.) was quite pleased with his first year bush. Mr. Woodward (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 18 in.) notes: plants had good growth — bloom good in quality and quantity — hardy — disease free. The writer (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) considers this a very dependable, satisfying rose, on most counts.

PIXIE GOLD, Min. (Dot '61). Mr. Wilson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 16 in.) comments: exquisite urn-shaped bud of butter-yellow opens into a straw-yellow bloom of indifferent quality — bloom stems long, excellent for cutting — beautiful bud makes this one worth while.

PIXIE ROSE, Min. (Dot '61). Far more refined than 'Pixie Gold' reports Mr. Wilson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 10 in.) — this variety maintains true miniature habits — small perfectly-formed blossoms of soft rose-red — 'a perfect miniature'.

PREMIER BAL, H.T. (Meilland '59). Pink blend. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) writes: 'this is my wife's favourite, for its delicate lilac shading — I'd like to see more blooms'.

PRESIDENT DR. SCHROEDER, H.T. (Kordes '59). Crimson-red. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 3 6in.) is quite satisfied with this variety — not a heavy bloomer, but quality good — foliage clean, stems thick and straight — could win silverware in future exhibitions. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: strong bushy plant — blooms of medium size, good form, satisfactory quantity — hardy rose that doesn't require much attention.

PRESTIGE, S. (Kordes '57). Mr. Bernard (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 45 in.) observes: variety produces continuous, semi-double scarlet flowers — bush with attractive disease-resistant foliage. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

PRIMA BALLERINA, H.T. (Tantau '58). Cherry-pink. Mr. Bernard (3 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: a spectacular rose — huge blooms, opening to curly-petalled flowers reminding me of a dancer's tutu — disease-resistant. Mr. Blakeney (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) notes: worth-while blooms, long lasting — a good rose. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) writes: lovely cherry colour — a good garden rose. Mr. Kallen (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: much improved over last year, more height, bloom and better overall quality — exhibition flowers — would like more bushes if had space. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 30 in.) found this rose very slow in starting this year, improvement shown from August

— still consider this an excellent variety. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; 60 in.) observes: a lovely rose, a great favourite — very good fragrance — tall, strong bush.

QUEENIE, Fl. (Boerner '62). Light pink. Mr. Rogalski (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments: beautiful 3 inch flat flowers — large clusters at start of season, sparse later. Mr. Clark reports his bush failed to survive its first winter.

RABBIE BURNS, H.T. (Arnot, Int. Croll '59). Carmine-pink, base of petal yellow. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) reports: in second season produced some of the most beautiful flowers I've ever seen — a shimmering vision of loveliness — high-centred bloom — fragrant — 'try it'. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) notes: bloom of good form, size, colour — very fragrant — one of the best of this year's imports.

RED ARROW, Min. (Moore '62). Mr. Wilson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 14 in.) comments: a spreading, rather straggling bush of medium height — fairly generous with bloom through the season — of rather loose form — 'not too interesting'.

RED BIRD, H.T. (Manda, Int. J. & P. '58). Carmine-scarlet. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 35 in.) reports: growth improved this year — double, high-centred, shapely, medium-sized flowers — non-fading — fragrant — sparse blooming.

RED DANDY, Fl. (Norman '59). Bright scarlet. Received a small plant, reports Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 13 in.) — few flowers but exquisite — slight fragrance — high hopes for next year. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 33 in.) comments: improved this year — large H.T. blooms of good colour — not enough for a floribunda — sturdy growth. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) notes: has very nice bloom — large bud is long lasting, sometimes comes in clusters — beautiful variety, but shy bloomer for me. Mr. Martindale (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) observes: a large-flowered floribunda with perfect H.T. blooms — upright growth — shy bloomer in first year. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) writes: low bushy plant — in first year a few large blooms of good colour — seems a double 'Lilli Marlene' — little fragrance.

RESOLUT, Fl. (Tantau '62). Light vermilion. A new one which seems promising, states Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 20 in.) — one of several in 'Super Star' colour range — nice H.T. buds opening rather quickly to full blooms of same colour — medium vigour and habit.

RINA HERHOLDT, H.T. (Herholdt Nurseries '59). Cream flushed with pink. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 45 in.) reports: continued to perform well — upright growth with excellent foliage — bloom similar to 'Kordes Perfecta' — trace of mildew, easily controlled.

ROSALEDA, H.T. (Da Silva '58). A nice pastel shade of yellow, comments Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 23 in.) — very pleasing — bloomed well in first year — growth slow — good looking rose in the garden.

ROSE GAUJARD, H.T. (Gaujard '58). Bright vermilion with silvery white reverse. A dependable variety, always in bloom, writes Mrs. Antoft (30 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 42 in.) — very popular — excellent high-centred flowers — fragrant. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) reports: very vigorous — glossy-green foliage — high-centred, large flowers — one of the best bicolours. Dr. Burkhardt (3 pls.; 2 yrs.) notes: lovely bloom, some split centres — good foliage, except spring and fall. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) states: a great rose, far better than 'Perfecta' — abundant bloom of stunning beauty, but lacking fragrance. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.) comments: bronzy green foliage — blooms freely, split centres occasionally. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 3, 4 yrs.; 42 in.) commends this variety — has exhibition bloom with tendency to split centres — when right,

flowers long-lasting and really top notch. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 40 in.) finds the colour attractive—many large blooms often malformed—vigorous growth—no disease. For Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) this variety was another disappointment—dirty magentaish shading—lots of mildew—am moving to a sunnier spot to see what it looks like in Europe. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 5 yrs.; 60 in.) considers this an excellent variety—very heavy bloomer all season—large bush—most blooms good, with some split centres. Mr. Patterson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) says: 'we like it, in spite of split centres'—usually splendid form—slight fragrance. Mr. Stollery (2 pls.; 4 yrs.) advises: 'would not recommend this plant'—growth is ideal, healthy and plants bloom well—many flowers split—colour ranges from strikingly brash to horrid, depending upon the weather. Mr. Westbrook (3 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 38 in.) thinks the variety makes a fine bedding plant (best seen from a distance)—a few exhibition type blooms—balls badly in wet weather.

ROSEMARY EDDIE, Fl. (Eddie '57). Pink. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 3, 4 yrs.; 38 in.) again points out that this is a Canadian rose that has been overlooked—slow to get established then proves excellent—beautiful bud and flowers of H.T. form—sparse bloomer. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

ROYAL GOLD, Cl. (Morey '57). Golden yellow. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 8 ft.) notes: has beautiful bloom of H.T. form—production average for a newly planted climber—have seen variety performing well elsewhere. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

ROYAL HIGHNESS, H.T. (Swim and Weeks '62). Light pink. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 23 in.) reports: this variety not too free with bloom first year—colour can be washed out, but could be an exhibition winner—has possibilities. Mrs. Dowling (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments: growth slow in early summer—limited number but exhibition quality flowers—hope for better results in '64. Mrs. Forster (1 pl.; 1 yr.) finds this variety floriferous—has strong vigorous growth—dark, glossy foliage. 'A very fine addition to the rose world' states Mr. Kallen (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) 'will be great in years to come as it has everything: form, substance and colour'. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) notes: did not grow as well as expected—not too vigorous—quite prone to mildew—bloom of fine exhibition quality—sparse in first year. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) observes: beautifully-formed blooms of exhibition quality—a few inclined to ball late in season. Mr. Rogalski (3 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 36 in.) considers this a good exhibition rose that should be in all gardens. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) recommends this rose as 'tops'—excellent form—colour like 'Van Fleet'—intermittent bloomer—moderate repeater—tea fragrance. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) calls this a vastly improved 'Anne Letts'—it can be beautiful—excellent form—shall increase stock.

RUBY LIPS, Fl. (Swim '58). Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 29 in.) reports: colour a deep velvety red, semi-double blooms, long-lasting—above average flower production—upright growth—no disease.

RUMBA, Fl. (Poulsen '60). Yellow orange and red. Mr. Bloom (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) notes: a very cheerful plant—flowers hang on and deteriorate to pink and brown colouring—small button-type blooms. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) and Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 18 in.) agree: a free flowering variety—small size blooms—last well—no disease. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 18 in.) comments: small blooms—colour darkens with age—will keep another year.

SABINE, H.T. (Tantau '62). Deep rose. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports: upright and vigorous bush—a few blackspotted leaves—beautiful long pointed bud opens to a fairly large open bloom—could be exhibition



quality. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) advises: fair performance for first year — high-centred flowers, urn-shaped — good fragrance.

SAN FRANCISCO, H.T. (Lammerts, Int. Germain '62). 'A fiery red that can be seen anywhere in the garden' writes Mr. Kallen (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) — blooms can be exhibition, as form is definitely there — 'I'm sure you'll like 'San Francisco'.' Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: very informal flowers but a brilliant colour that holds, long-lasting — no exhibition blooms to date.

SANTA TERESA d'AVILA, H.T. (Da Silva '61). Pink and yellow bicolor. Mr. Mitchell (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 20 in.) comments: bushy, low-growing plant — blooms of medium size, good form, long lasting. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: upright and vigorous — disease free — medium-sized flowers, strong stems — very fine in autumn.

SARABANDE, Fl. (Meilland '57). Dazzling orange-red. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 24 in.) reports: a rose of spreading, uneven growth — some blackspot — bloom of brilliant colour, fades, but lasting — more free-blooming this year. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 20 in.) comments: 'if I had the room would increase planting' — '63 its best year — prolific bloomer. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) states: considerable improvement over earlier years — fairly good bloomer — bushy plant, tendency to spread. Mrs. Packard writes: this is a 'doll of a rose' — low growing and so gay — lasts unusually well as a cut flower. Mr. Parker (3 pl.; 5 yrs.; 30 in.) describes this a bright low-growing bush — good all season — disease-free. Mr. Rogalski (20 pls.; 5 yrs.; 24 in.) advises: lost 10 plants last winter, some reverted to root stock — a good bloomer. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

SARATOGA, Fl. (Boerner, Int. J. & P. '64). White. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) comments: this rose in its first year has shown quite vigorous growth, forming a bushy plant, with plenty of repeat blooms, which seem to open up quickly from the bud stage — very colourful but not an exhibition variety.

SCARLET GEM, Min. (Meilland '62). Brilliant scarlet. Mr. Wilson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 10 in.) reports: 'every bloom on this plant is a jewel, a perfectly cut gem' — petals in the formal arrangement of a pompon dahlia.

SHEPHERD'S DELIGHT, Fl. (Dickson '57). Flame and yellow. An eye-catching rose, says Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 5 yrs.; 48 in.) — tall, rangy — very effective in cool weather — continuous bloom — little fragrance. Mr. Stollery (1 pl.; 4 yrs.) writes: too shy, and has inadequate vigour, but blooms are enchanting — they are too rare for me to keep it. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 6 yrs.) reports: not hardy, very hard hit every winter — scanty bloom on a weak bush — would not repeat. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

SHERRY, Fl. (McGredy '60). Brownish-red. Mr. Keenan (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: always gives a good performance — bloom stands weather conditions very well — worth growing. Mr. Parker (2 pls.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) finds this variety has an odd colour, but quite satisfactory — large, semi-double blooms, well separated.

SILVER LINING, H.T. (Dickson '59). Rose, silvery pink reverse. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) suggests: this is a very useful rose — bloom of exhibition type — good bloomer — lovely delicate shade in the fall. Mr. Billington (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: not so much bloom or growth this year, perhaps because of weather conditions — still rate it a very good variety. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 33 in.) likes this rose — has beautifully-formed flowers — delicate appearance — very fragrant. Dr. Burkhart (2 pls.; 2 yrs.) comments: much better the



second year — many exhibition blooms. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) observes: not too good in hot weather — 'over and gone' very quickly — bloom has petals of good quality — very fragrant. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 28 in.) writes: had almost given up on this variety, but it showed real improvement this year — not yet up to exhibition standard. Mr. Lawton (2 pls.; 1, 3 yrs.; 30 in.) considers this a very beautiful rose — has had admirers all season — excellent form and colour. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 5 yrs.; 36 in.) also likes this rose — 'one of the best' — very good for cut bloom — fragrant. Mr. Selwood (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) states: upright, vigorous, bushy — bloom of good form, produced freely — not my favourite colour — 'a good rose'. A superb garden rose agrees Mr. Stollery (6 pls.) — steady bloomer though not prolific — bloom is too small for it to be a great exhibition variety, but form is generally quite perfect — a useful variety. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) agrees it is not a generous bloomer — but some bloom of real exhibition quality — good fragrance. The writer was greatly pleased with the initial performance of this rose — the delicate shade of colour appeals to me — hope for more bloom next year.

SILVER TIPS, Min. (Moore '61). Medium pink. Mr. Rogalski (4 pls.; 1 yr.; 5 in.) comments: petal tips of this rose have a silvery cast — one of the better miniatures. Mr. Wilson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 12 in.) notes: the bloom is interesting in form and colour — blossom a medium pink with just a touch of mauve — a desirable variety.

SIMPLE SIMON, Min. (de Vink '55, Can. '60). Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 8 in.) comments: blooms of clear pink come in cycles — some blackspot — a small-sized miniature. Mr. Wilson (2 pls.; 1, 3 yrs.; 8 in.) notes: blooms usually in clusters — especially lovely in bud form — 'a charming rose'.

SIMPLEX, Min. (Moore '61). White. Mr. Wilson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 12 in.) reports: the long-pointed buff-coloured buds open into exquisitely beautiful five petal roses — 'an eye-catching miniature'.

SINCERA, H.T. (Camprubi '63). Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) comments: an exhibition white of fine quality — bud could be longer, but when two-thirds open will take a lot to beat it — many exhibition blooms — upright and vigorous.

SOUTH SEAS, H.T. (Int. J. & P. '61). Coral-pink. Mr. Bernard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) refers to the continuous and long-lasting blooming qualities of this variety. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) declares: 'the flop of the year, does not impress me, even those at the nursery'. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 1 yr.) was obviously disappointed: one bloom — 'enough said'. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 48 in.) reports: tall growth — large exhibition blooms — no fragrance — would recommend it. Mr. Kallen (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) comments: an outstanding variety in the orange range — excellent form and substance — a worthy addition. Mr. Keenan (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) states: when right, the blooms are outstanding — an exhibition rose in form and size — however, blooms ball in the autumn. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) advises: not as good growth as last year — blackspotted heavily — large loose bud opening to a very open flower — has some charm and is a little different. Mr. Martindale (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) found this rose a disappointment — 'believe I received a second-rate bush — nevertheless, think it was too highly rated, will discard. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.) notes: this variety loves the hottest, sunniest spot, then it is very good.

SPARKIE, Min. (Moore '60). Light red. Mr. Wilson (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 8 in.) reports: another five-petal variety, petals rather short making a small somewhat cupped blossom — colour is luminous and attractive — a spritely and thoroughly enjoyable miniature.

SPARRIESHOOP, S. (Kordes, Int. Tillotson '60). Pink. Mrs. MacDonald (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 5 ft.) comments: a very strong, upright bush — could be trained as a pillar or climber — large single blooms — strong fragrance — don't like bush roses as a rule, but I love this one.

SPRING SONG, Min. (Moore '57). Bright clear pink. Mr. Clark reports his bush of this variety died. Mr. Rogalski (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 8 in.) comments: bushy plant of good blooming habit — glossy foliage but will blackspot. Mr. Wilson (2 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 6 in.) notes: bush spreads to 15 inches — bloom of medium size, usually in small clusters — lovely colour — a worthy favourite. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

STADT KIEL, R. Kor. (Kordes '62). Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: bush of upright, moderate growth — H.T. bud, deep red — medium-sized open bloom in red with an orange cast — lasts well — had a few repeat blooms — looks promising.

STADT ROSENHEIM, R. Kor. (Kordes '61). This bush grew more like a tall floribunda, notes Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) — H.T. bud in orange-red — repeated sparsely — killed back last winter — very attractive variety.

STARFIRE, Gr. (Lammerts '58). Cherry-red. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 34 in.) notes: this variety is attractive at any stage — long-lasting, fluted bloom — continuous — vigorous bush. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: long-lasting bloom of fairly good form, continuous — tall, healthy growth — on a par with 'Merry Widow'. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 48 in.) reports: growth tall, leggy, spreading — bloom of good form for a grandiflora — excellent colour — continuous — very colourful in the garden.

STARLET, Fl. (Swim '57). Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 6 yrs.; 12 in.) comments: a small compact bush — bright yellow dainty buds of perfect form — too bad there are so few of them — 2 cycles of bloom. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

STELLA, H.T. (Tantau '59). Pink blend. Mr. Billington (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: bush of vigorous growth — plenty of exhibition type bloom — cool weather may have helped produce a wonderful show of colour. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) considers this a good garden variety with a unique attractive colour. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 35 in.) describes the colour as shaded cerise to creamy pink — bloom sweetly scented — slow blooming but worth waiting for. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 40 in.) finds its exhibition blooms of pleasing colour — unfortunately, balled badly after September first. Dr. Moyle (2 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 36 in.) has been disappointed: blooms of poor form — unattractive, not long-lasting — 'think I shall give it away'. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: the large blooms are very pleasing, but about 100% split centres. Mr. Patterson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) likes the colour — a generous bloomer — very slight fragrance — tendency to mildew in fall. Mr. Selwood (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 40 in.) notes: this variety needs a lot of disbudding — fairly free-blooming — 'reminds me of a strawberry sundae'. To Mr. Stollery (3 pls.; 2 yrs.) the rose is disappointing — blooms don't want to open evenly in the early stages; in the late, are like over-ripe 'Perfecta' — colour good but not outstanding, many flowers confused — doubtful it will ever thrill with beautiful perfect blooms. Mr. Westbrook (4 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 40 in.) while admitting the rose balls in wet weather, notes: in autumn it is a real show-stopper — many blooms of excellent form but not nearly enough. The writer (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) considers this a very attractive garden rose — good colour — lots of bloom.

STERLING SILVER, H.T. (Fisher '57). Lavender. Mrs. Antoft (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments: tall, vigorous bush — bloom excellent colour and form —

continuous — fragrant — very popular. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 27 in.) observes: has the sweetest fragrance of all H.T.'s in my garden — the best flowers in this colour range (though my wife disagrees). Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 13 in.) reports: had slow growth — colour clear in spring but washed out in fall — 2 cycles of bloom. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) notes: a fragrant, free-blooming rose — lasts well as cut flower. Miss Jacques (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) states: am enchanted with this rose — bloom of exquisite colour, excellent form, good substance — bush needs disbudding. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 4 yrs.; 40 in.) considers the bloom the best of its colour, but too few — very fragrant — a poor bush. Mr. Sparling (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) advises: one of my best new roses this year, a beautiful lavender. Mr. Timms (1 pl.; 1 yr.) reports very satisfactory performance in first year. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

ST. PAULI, Fl. (Kordes '58). Light red with creamy yellow reverse. Mr. Bloom (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 34 in.) considers this one of the better multi-coloured varieties — flowers semi-double, cupped, medium-sized — colour darkens with age. Mrs. Gallagher (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 40 in.) comments: tall, bushy plant — disease-free and hardy — blooms open wide — makes a good hedge. Mr. Keenan (3 pls.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) notes: continues to perform well — free bloomer — hardy — a bit of blackspot but easily controlled.

SUMMER SUNSHINE, H.T. (Armstrong '62). Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 22 in.) comments: deep yellow bloom — good form and substance — very colourful, does not fade — repeats well — would rank it above 'Kings Ransom' for exhibition and 'Isobel Harkness' for colour. Mr. Martindale (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) reports: small to medium-sized bloom of good form and colour — looks very promising.

SUMMERTIME, H.T. (Boerner '57). Light pink. Mr. Bloom (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: performance much improved over last year — high-centred shapely flowers — very fragrant — worth growing. Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 5, 7 yrs.; 17-23 in.) observes: dainty perfect pink, set off by bronze foliage — long-lasting bloom, repeats well. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

SUPER STAR (Tropicana), H.T. (Tantau '60). Light vermilion. Mr. Bernard (11 pls.; 1 yr.; 24-36 in.) reports: continuous bloom, with quite a variation in colour in the different bushes (6 on Multiflora, 5 on Canina). Mr. Billington (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 26 in.) writes: with regret I have to report disappointing results in first year performance, only one plant provided satisfactory growth and bloom — I hope for better results in '64. Mr. Blakeney (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; 48 in.) points out that bush needs disbudding to get blooms of exhibition form. Dr. Boisvert (1 pl.; 1 yr.) thinks this rose lives up to its publicity — outstanding in the garden — recommended. Mr. Cadsby (3 pls.; 1 yr.) observes: an outstanding colour — superb cut flower — probably the greatest rose since 'Peace'. Mr. Clark (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) says: 'too bad the plant is not attractive, but colour is a knockout'. Mrs. Dowling (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 34 in.) likes her new plant — 36 wonderful long-lasting blooms during season. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.) finds this variety 'super' in every respect. Mrs. Gallagher (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 35 in.) notes: bud opens slowly, improves each day in colour and form — a spectacular rose. Dr. Gowland (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) states: had vigorous growth — bloom of excellent form and lasting qualities — average bloomer (perhaps next year will have more). Mrs. Guadagni (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments: bush established itself very quickly — unusual striking colour — fair number of blooms, long-lasting. Mr. Hiett (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) found growth of his bush slow — not many blooms but should do better. Mr. Kallen (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) advises: received a poor plant but it did very well — would not class as exhibition variety — will be with us for a long time, for its colour and quantity of bloom. Mr. Keenan (4 pls. 2, 3 yrs.) continues to have the same high regard for this rose. Mrs. Kerr (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) says: bush had a slow start, but feel

this was a poor summer in which to judge any rose. Mr. Lawton (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 25 in.) writes: 'a very beautiful rose, well-formed and colourful'. Mr. Magee (4 pls.; 2 yrs.; 60 in.) points out blooms are medium size until fall, when it attains a good size and can be of exhibition quality—needs careful disbudding. Mr. Martindale (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) reports: has not done so well in second year, but rallied in the fall, suspect some winter damage the cause. Mrs. Meiklejohn (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 36 in.) rates this variety as outstanding in every respect. Mrs. Morrison (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 27 in.) found it a wonderful rose in its first year. Mr. Mitchell (62 pls.; 1 yr.; 34 in.) observes: colour attractive—best as garden rose or bedder—not many bloom of high exhibition calibre. Dr. Moyle (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.) notes: well-formed blooms on long stems, long lasting—will be popular for some time. Mr. Parker (6 pls.; 3 yrs.; 60 in.) agrees: good form—fragrance—does not make a large bloom but is long lasting. Mrs. Packard (8 pls.; 2 yrs.; 78 in.) writes: not so many blooms, but they last so long it seems a lot. Mr. Patterson (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 42 in.) considers bloom of exhibition form—fair number—perfect rose on show bench. Mr. Rogalski (7 pls.; 1, 3 yrs.; 48 in.) suggests this variety is outstanding when a group of them are in a bed. Mr. Selwood (4 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 48 in.) rates this a sensational rose—bud and bloom start out small but grow in size on plant—good repeater, but hardly floriferous. Mr. Stollery (3 pls.; 2 yrs.) agrees: gives complete satisfaction as a garden rose—on the small size for exhibition, but form, keeping qualities and every other detail beyond criticism. This variety won Reserve Champion, Calgary '63, for Mr. Timms. Mr. Westbrook (6 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 16-30 in.) comments: good growth (if you get a good plant!)—fluorescent colour which does not fade—'will make the rose Hall of Fame'.

**SUSPENSE**, H.T. (Meilland '60). Deep red and yellow reverse. Mr. Keenan wishes to withhold comments until next year—bush had to be moved this season. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 3 yrs.) found this a disappointing rose—very few blooms—will eliminate. Mr. Sparling (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) considers variety an outstanding bicolor in its first year—fair amount of bloom—hopes it will be hardy.

**SWARTHMORE**, H.T. (Meilland '63). Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) admires its deep rose bud and open bloom, often showing burned edges—long-lasting bud, perfect for exhibition—may need shading—plant upright, slender—prone to mildew.

**TAMBOURINE**, Fl. (Dickson '59). Carmine-red and orange-yellow bicolor. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 3, 5 yrs.; 42 in.) comments: a vigorous bush that requires room—healthy foliage—good bloom production. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 48 in.) writes: 'have a fine healthy bush, but few blooms of striking colour, which will not stand sun'. For the writer (2 pls.; 5 yrs.) this is one of our most dependable floribundas—floriferous—good for garden display and for table decoration.

**TANYA**, H.T. (Maurice Combe, Int. J. & P. '59). Burnt orange. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 14 in.) reports: bush of very slow growth—mildews in the fall. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) writes: 'has the colour I'm looking for, worth having for this reason alone'—form of bloom is good, nice arrangement of petals—no fragrance. Mr. Lawton (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) comments: a distinctive colour—blooms nice shape, but not enough of them—growth slow but healthy. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) states: is first H.T. to bloom each year—large exhibition bloom—most attractive colour. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 30 in.) agrees as to colour—has average growth and size. Mrs. Packard (5 pls.; 4 yrs.) writes: so beautiful, true exhibition bloom even in the worst plants—terrible foliage. Mr. Parker (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) was disappointed in first year—few blooms on poor plants—good form but rather thin—'hope it does better'. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.) notes: 'I love it,



in spite of its few faults' — bloom of good form, but needs more and heavier petals for exhibition — bloom especially attractive in half-open stage — may not be hardy, lost two bushes last year.

TEENAGER, H.T. (Croll '58). Soft pink to cerise bicolour. Mr. Lawton (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: this variety had a good year — healthy growth — bloom of good shape and colour — good foliage.

THE FARMER'S WIFE, Fl. (Int. J. & P. '62). Sunrise pink. Dr. Boisvert (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) reports: blooms are long-lasting, strong-stemmed — satisfactory bloomer — recommended on basis of first year performance. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 22 in.) remains dissatisfied: as to bloom, I don't think it did! The writer (1 pl.; 1 yr.) found this a rather ordinary variety in its first year.

TONI LANDER, Fl. (Poulsen '61). Light tangerine. Mr. Bloom (3 pls.; 2 yrs.; 33 in.) describes the colour as brilliant orange shaded yellow at the base — small, semi-double, cupped flowers — slight fragrance — excellent bedding variety. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 36 in.) reports: bush of good upright growth — limited bloom, slow to repeat. Mr. Mitchell (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 30 in.) comments: a good plant — attractive colour, petals whirled after bud stage.

TORCH SONG, H.T. (Meiland, Int. C.-P. '59). Vermilion. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 5 yrs.; 35 in.) states: a good year for 'Torch Song', gave 'Aztec' real competition this year — an excellent rose in form and colour. Mr. Jubien (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 36 in.) agrees: another good rose, worth having in my garden — some winter kill, but appears hardy.

VAGABONDE, Fl. (Lens '62). Salmon-pink. A very promising new variety, comments Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) — best described as a darker 'Fashion' — flowers in clusters — fragrant. Mr. Magee (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 16 in.) notes: buds of H.T. shape, open bloom is attractive — this had the weakest growth of my new European imports in floribundas, and the most beautiful blooms.

VASSAR CENTENNIAL, H.T. (Meiland, Int. C.-P. '61). Peach-pink. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 9 in.) after second year's experience notes: 'it might get somewhere in 100 years too'. Mr. Rogalski (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 36 in.) comments: form not so good this year, but still a lot of bloom — mildews — hardy.

VERA DALTON, Fl. (Norman '60). The writer (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) is enthusiastic over the second year performance of this rose — beautiful shade of pink — lots of bloom, in clusters — clean, healthy foliage — excellent bedder.

VILIA, Fl. (H. Robinson '59). Coral. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) reports: variety has sturdy bushy growth — excellent foliage — flowers are a delightful colour and the clusters are most attractive.

WAR DANCE, Gr. (Swim '61). Orange-scarlet. Mr. Kallen (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports: much improved this year over last — more blooms and most of these were single — colour outstanding, that fiery colour one can see for a distance — must rate this as one of the best grandifloras I grow. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 36 in.) comments: this bush loves heat, in its glory after 110° — a wonderful large, very dark orange-red.

WENDY CUSSONS, H.T. (Gregory '59). Cerise flushed scarlet. Mr. Bernard (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) reports: has beautiful, huge phosphorescent light cerise flowers — not enough blooms — sprawling bush — healthy. Mr. Cadsby (1 pl.; 1 yr.) is hoping for more vigorous growth in second year — blooms looked good. Mr. Clark (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 23 in.) comments: an entirely different colour, it glows — rather small bloom, perfect form — we're glad we got this one. Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 12 in.) notes: always in bloom — holds colour well —



would like to see it grow better next year. Dr. Gowland (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) also hopes for more vigorous growth next year—bloom of excellent form—very fragrant. Mr. Jubien (3 pls.; 1 yr.; 24 in.) states: blooms with full petalage—outstanding true damask fragrance—looks very promising. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 3 yrs.; 24 in.) observes: in third year plants finally started to put forth growth, with excellent exhibition blooms—this is a first rate hybrid tea. Mr. Magee (2 pls.; 1, 2 yrs.; 24 in.) writes: rather short and stubby growth—well-formed bud—attractive colour—worth while as a foreground rose and gives occasional exhibition quality bloom. Mr. Martindale (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 15 in.) enthuses: blooms are the ultimate of perfection, but would like more of them—bush low and spreading. Mr. Parker (4 pls.; 3 yrs.; 48 in.) considers this an outstanding variety—any number of exhibition blooms—very fragrant. Mr. Selwood (4 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 36 in.) warns: not thoroughly tested yet—bloom has excellent form—exhibition quality—quick repeater—fragrant. Mr. Westbrook (8 pls.; 1, 2, 3 yrs.; 28 in.) rates this rose 97.5%, in form, petalage, fragrance—‘I defy you to beat it!’

WESTMINSTER, H.T. (Robinson '60). Cherry and red bicolour. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) reports: continues a poor grower, may discard—few flowers—very fragrant. Mr. Keenan (2 pls.; 2 yrs.; 24 in.) comments: did well first year, but this year blooms were quite floppy—hope for better results next year (this rose outstanding in England). Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 42 in.) notes: mildews all the time—washed-out ugly flowers—am discarding. Mr. Parker (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) writes: poor first year growth, but have high hopes—bloom of very good form, plenty of petals—very fragrant.

WHITE KNIGHT, H.T. (Meilland, C.-P. '57). Mrs. Antoft (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 24 in.) reports: bush of poor growth, blackspots—bloom has too few petals, though fragrant—sparse quantity. Mr. Bloom (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 38 in.) notes: while performance deteriorated this year, still consider it a good white hybrid tea. Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 10 in.) states: we've lost three bushes already and the fourth seems on the way out—no growth—hardly any bloom. Mrs. Gallagher (1 pl.; 4 yrs.; 35 in.) notes: buds of exquisite lemon-white—bloom of wonderful form, opens into a careless flower—not too many—hardy. Miss Mason (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 27 in.) finds the bud and bloom very attractive but bloom is sparse. Mrs. Meiklejohn (1 pl.; 3 yrs.; 30 in.) considers this as good a white as any, and better than most—well-formed blooms—better than ‘Virgo’ in our garden. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 2 yrs.) discarded the variety because ‘Virgo’ is so much more charming. Mr. Westbrook (2 pls.; 5, 6 yrs.; 24 in.) writes: most blooms of exhibition form, but so few of them—worth keeping if you don't need the space. (*Last year for reporting this rose*).

WHITE PRINCE, H.T. (Von Abrams, Int. P. & D. '61). Mr. Clark (1 pl.; 2 yrs.; 22 in.) reports: plant of uneven growth, heavy canes—blackspots—bloom balls, but can gain exhibition form—a disappointing second year.

WHITE QUEEN, H.T. (Boerner '58). Mr. Emery (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 30 in.) comments: a moderate bloomer, but all blooms are of good form and texture.

WOBURN ABBEY, Fl. (G. Sidley & A. Cobley '62). Tangerine softening to deep warm apricot. Mr. Martindale (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 12 in.) reports: not much growth in first year, but a new and pleasing colour—neat and compact plant—flowers double and in clusters. Mrs. Packard (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 18 in.) states: this mildews easily—not enough bloom—prefer ‘Border Gem’. Mr. Westbrook (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 28 in.) notes: blooms start as miniature H.T.'s, in small clusters—not enough in the first year—well worth repeating, am ordering more. Mr. Woodward (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 22 in.) comments: vigorous growth—a little mildew—bloom of good form, not heavy in first year—quite fragrant—promising. The writer (1 pl.; 1 yr.) rates this rose the most promising of this

year's new ones — unique beautiful colour — lots of bloom in first year — recommended.

**YELLOW BANTAM**, Min. (Moore '60). Mr. Rogalski (2 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 5 in.) notes: plant of spreading habit — yellow buds, bloom white — the smallest of buds and open bloom. Mr. Wilson (3 pls.; 2, 3 yrs.; 6 in.) writes: always attracts attention — buds like tiny grains of yellow corn, open into blooms of scant  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. diameter, which quickly turn from lemon yellow to white.

**YELLOW DOLL**, Min. (Moore '63). Mr. Bloom (2 pls.; 1 yr.; 7 in.) reports: medium-sized, very double flowers — outstanding button-hole rose — shows promise. Mr. Rogalski (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 7 in.) writes: 'looks a winner'. Mr. Wilson (1 pl.; 1 yr.; 10 in.) comments: newest of the yellows and holds some good possibilities — buds of lovely H.T. form — full bloom fades quickly and explodes into a somewhat shaggy pompon.

# Constitution and By-Laws of The Canadian Rose Society



CANADA

BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

*TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,  
OR WHOM THE SAME MAY IN ANYWISE CONCERN,*

GREETING:

WHEREAS, in and by Part II of Chapter 53 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, known as the Companies Act, it is, amongst other things, in effect enacted that the Secretary of State of Canada may by letters patent under his seal of office grant a charter to any number of persons not less than three (3) who, having complied with the requirements of the said Act, apply therefor, constituting such persons and others who thereafter become members of the corporation thereby created a body corporate and politic without share capital for the purpose of carrying on, in more than one (1) province of Canada, without pecuniary gain to its members, objects of a national, patriotic, religious, philanthropic, charitable, scientific, artistic, social, professional or sporting character, or the like, upon the applicants therefor establishing to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State of Canada due compliance with the several conditions and terms in and by the said Act set forth and thereby made conditions precedent to the granting of such charter;

AND WHEREAS MILTON CADSBY, *Barrister*; WILLIAM JAMES KEENAN, CHARLES RICHARD STEPHENSON, and ERIC BILLINGTON, *Retired*; FRANCIS NORMAN COMPER and JAMES WILLIAM WHYTOCK, *Managers*; ORVILLE ERNEST BOWLES, *Accountant*; OLIVE IRENE GRIFFIN, *Housewife*; LAWRENCE EARLE WICKLUM, *General Manager*; SHEILA JUPP, *Florist*; NANCY VERA DOLLERY, *Housewife and Garden Consultant*; GEORGE STANFORD FLAGLER, *Chief Clerk*; WELLINGTON EARL, *Civil Servant*; and ALEXANDER MACGREGOR ANDERSON, *Engineer*; all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; NINA EMILY MARSHALL, of the Township of Scarborough, in the said Province of Ontario, and MARGARET ELEANOR BROPHY, of the Village of Thornhill, in the said Province of Ontario, *Housewives*; FRANK ERNEST GOULDING, *Civil Servant*; CHARLES FREDRICK DAVIS, *Warehouseman*; and AUDREY KATHLEEN MARY MEIKLEJOHN, *Housewife*; of the Township of North York, in the said Province of Ontario, MARTIN BEAVER MORLOCK, of the Town of Weston, in the said Province of Ontario, *Retired*; and SPENCER MCCONNELL, of the Village of Port Burwell, in the said Province of Ontario, *Nursery Man*, have made application for a charter under the said Act, constituting them and such others as may become members in the corporation thereby created a body corporate and politic under the name of THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, and have satisfactorily established the sufficiency of all proceedings required by the said Act to be taken, and the truth and sufficiency of all facts required to be established previous to the granting of such letters patent, and have filed in the Department of the Secretary of State a duplicate of the memorandum of agreement executed by the said applicants in conformity with the provisions of the said Act;

NOW KNOW YE that the Secretary of State of Canada, under the authority of the said Act, does, by these letters patent, constitute the said MILTON CADSBY, WILLIAM JAMES KEENAN, CHARLES RICHARD STEPHENSON, ERIC BILLINGTON, FRANCIS NORMAN COMPER, JAMES WILLIAM WHYTOCK, ORVILLE ERNEST BOWLES, OLIVE IRENE GRIFFIN, LAWRENCE EARLE WICKLUM, SHEILA JUPP, NANCY VERA DOLLERY, GEORGE STANFORD FLAGLER, WELLINGTON EARL, ALEXANDER MACGREGOR ANDERSON, NINA EMILY MARSHALL, MARGARET ELEANOR BROPHY, FRANK ERNEST GOULDING, CHARLES FREDRICK DAVIS, AUDREY KATHLEEN MARY MEIKLE-

JOHN, MARTIN BEAVER MORLOCK and SPENCER MCCONNELL and all others who may become members in the Corporation a body corporate and politic without share capital under the name of THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY with all the rights and powers conferred by the said Act, and for the following purposes and objects, namely: —

- (a) to further the study of roses, to promote the cultivation thereof, to discover and disseminate knowledge of the conditions favourable to the culture of roses throughout Canada by means of publications, scientific trials, the holding of exhibitions, the maintenance of public display gardens and other activities;
- (b) to receive gifts and donations for the purpose of furthering the objects of the Corporation;
- (c) of the surplus funds of the Corporation from time to time to purchase or otherwise acquire and to invest in and to hold, own and, subject to the provisions of section 63 of the Companies Act, to mortgage or pledge and to sell, assign, transfer or otherwise dispose of debentures, bonds, stocks or other securities of or guaranteed by the Government of Canada or any province thereof or any municipal corporation in Canada or any other incorporated company or corporation.

The operations of the Corporation may be carried on throughout Canada and elsewhere.

The head office of the Corporation will be situate in the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

The said MILTON CADSBY, WILLIAM JAMES KEENAN, CHARLES RICHARD STEPHENSON, ERIC BILLINGTON, FRANCIS NORMAN COMPER, JAMES WILLIAM WHYTOCK, ORVILLE ERNEST BOWLES, OLIVE IRENE GRIFFIN, LAWRENCE EARL WICKLUM, SHEILA JUPP, NANCY VERA DOLLERY, GEORGE STANFORD FLAGLER, WELLINGTON EARL, ALEXANDER MACGREGOR ANDERSON, NINA EMILY MARSHALL, MARGARET ELEANOR BROPHY, FRANK ERNEST GOULDING, CHARLES FREDRICK DAVIS, AUDREY KATHLEEN MARY MEIKLEJOHN, MARTIN BEAVER MORLOCK and SPENCER MCCONNELL are to be the first directors of the Corporation.

And it is hereby ordained and declared that:

- (1) The board of directors of the Corporation shall be divided into



three (3) classes of seven (7) directors each to be known respectively as Classes "A", "B" and "C".

- (2) At the first general meeting of the members, twenty-one (21) directors shall be re-elected in classes as aforesaid; the Class "A" directors shall be elected for a term of three (3) years; the Class "B" directors shall be so elected at the outset for a term of two (2) years and the Class "C" directors shall be so elected at the outset for a term of one (1) year.
- (3) At each annual general meeting of the Corporation subsequent to the first general meeting, one class of directors so created, and to be elected as aforesaid, shall retire from office pursuant to the expiry of the term for which such class shall have been elected in accordance with the foregoing provisions, and as each class of directors retires from office, as aforesaid, directors of such class to be elected to replace the directors so retiring shall be elected for a term of three (3) years.
- (4) From time to time in the event of any vacancy, however caused, occurring in the board of directors, such vacancy may be filled for the remainder of the term by the directors from among the qualified members of the Corporation, if they shall see fit to do so, otherwise such vacancy shall be filled at the next annual meeting of members. Any directors elected or appointed to fill any such vacancy shall hold office for the unexpired portion of the term of the director whose ceasing to be a director caused such vacancy.

And it is further ordained and declared that upon the dissolution of the Corporation any assets remaining after the payment and satisfaction of the debts and liabilities shall be transferred to an organization or organizations having cognate or similar objects.

And it is further ordained and declared that, when authorized by by-law, duly passed by the directors and sanctioned by at least two-thirds ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ) of the votes cast at a special general meeting of the members duly called for considering the by-law, the directors of the Corporation may from time to time

- (a) borrow money upon the credit of the Corporation;
- (b) limit or increase the amount to be borrowed;

- (c) issue debentures or other securities of the Corporation;
- (d) pledge or sell such debentures or other securities for such sums and at such prices as may be deemed expedient; and
- (e) mortgage, hypothecate, charge or pledge all or any of the real and personal property, undertaking and rights of the Corporation to secure any such debentures or other securities or any money borrowed or any other liability of the Corporation.

Nothing in this clause limits or restricts the borrowing of money by the Corporation on bills of exchange or promissory notes made, drawn, accepted or endorsed by or on behalf of the Corporation.

And it is further ordained and declared that the business of the Corporation shall be carried on without pecuniary gain to its members and that any profits or other accretions to the Corporation shall be used in promoting its objects.

GIVEN under the seal of office of the Secretary of State of Canada at Ottawa this eleventh day of December, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one.

SEAL OF THE  
SECRETARY OF STATE  
OF CANADA

“LOUIS LESAGE”  
*for the Secretary of State.*

#### BY-LAW No. 1

*A By-law relating generally to the transaction of the business and affairs of THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY*

BE IT ENACTED as a by-law of THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY (hereinafter referred to as the “Corporation”) as follows:

#### *Corporate Seal*

1. The seal of the corporation shall be in such form as shall be prescribed by the provisional directors of the corporation and shall have the words “The Canadian Rose Society” endorsed thereon.

#### *Conditions of Membership*

2. Membership in the corporation shall be limited to persons, organizations and corporations interested in the objects of the

society whose applications for admission as members have received the approval of the Board of Directors.

3. There shall be the following four classes of membership, and each class shall pay an annual or triennial fee or otherwise, as hereinafter set out:

	<i>1 year</i>	<i>3 years</i>
Regular	\$5.00	\$13.50
Family	8.00	20.00
Affiliate	6.00	—
Life	\$75.00	

Affiliate membership shall be limited to horticultural and other rose societies. In the event that ten or more members of the applicant for affiliate membership are members in their individual capacities, no membership fee shall be payable by the applicant.

4. The membership year shall be the calendar year, and all fees for renewal of membership shall be due and payable in the month of January in each year.
5. Any member may withdraw from the society by delivering to the association a written resignation and lodging a copy of the same with the secretary of the society.
6. The membership of any person or organization may be rejected or revoked by a majority vote of the board of directors.

#### *Head Office*

7. The head office of the society shall be situated in the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, at such place therein where the Board of Directors may from time to time determine.
8. The corporation may establish such other offices and agencies elsewhere within Canada as the Board of Directors may deem expedient by resolution.

#### *Board of Directors*

9. The property and business of the Corporation shall be managed by a Board of twenty-one directors of whom seven shall form a quorum.

10. Directors shall be eligible for re-election at the annual meeting of members in accordance with the provisions of the letters patents for election of directors in classes.
11. The office of director shall be automatically vacated
  - (a) If a director shall resign his office by delivering a written resignation to the secretary of the corporation;
  - (b) If he is found to be a lunatic or becomes of unsound mind;
  - (c) If he becomes a bankrupt or suspends payment or compounds with his creditors;
  - (d) If at a special general meeting of members a resolution is passed by three-quarters of the members present at the meeting that he be removed from office;
  - (e) On death.
  - (f) If he is absent from three consecutive meetings of the Board of Directors. A Director shall be elected to fill out the balance of the said Director's term in accordance with the Charter of the Society. The Director in default shall be eligible for re-election.
12. Meetings of the Board of Directors may be held at any time and place to be determined by the Directors provided that ten days' notice of such meeting shall be sent in writing to each director. No formal notice shall be necessary if all directors are present at the meeting or waive notice thereof in writing.
13. A retiring director shall remain in office until the dissolution or adjournment of the meeting at which his successor is elected.
14. The directors may exercise all such powers of the corporation as are not by the Companies Act or by these by-laws required to be exercised by the members at a general meeting.
15. Upon election at the first annual meeting of members, the Board of Directors then elected shall replace the provisional directors named in the letters patents of the corporation.

### *Nominations for Board of Directors*

16. Nominations for the Board of Directors shall be made by the Nominating Committee, whose report (list of nominated members) will be sent by the Secretary by mail to each member of the Society at least 60 days prior to each Annual Meeting. It shall be the privilege of any member of the Society to nominate any other member of the Society as a Director, other than and in addition to those nominated by the Nominating Committee. Such additional nominations must be signed by the proposer and the seconder, and in all cases must require the consent of the member concerned to act if elected and must be returned to the Secretary not later than forty (40) days prior to the date of each Annual Meeting. The Secretary shall send by mail at least twenty (20) days prior to each Annual Meeting a report (list of nominations) to each member only in the event additional nominations are made, together with a proxy ballot.

### *Election of Board of Directors*

17. In the event that the only nominations to the Board of Directors are those made by the Nominating Committee, those members shall, at the Annual Meeting, be declared elected. In the event any member or members have been nominated, pursuant to the preceding paragraph, balloting shall be held at the Annual Meeting, all members present at the Annual Meeting and all members having requested proxy ballots, being entitled to vote. In balloting for Directors ballot paper with the name of the Society imprinted thereon and the names of the nominees of the Nominating Committee, together with the names of any additional nominees submitted by the members, shall be used. These ballot papers will be distributed at the Annual Meeting by the Secretary. Members availing themselves of this opportunity of electing a Board of Directors of their choice should mark these ballot papers in the customary manner — an X opposite the names of the nominees they favour, and deposit their ballot with the Secretary at the Annual Meeting. Upon the declaration by the Secretary that the balloting has been concluded, no further ballots will be received, and the Secretary



will proceed to count and record the ballots and the nominees receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected.

18. The Secretary shall count each proxy ballot in the balloting for Directors, provided that it is properly marked and returned by prepaid post addressed to the Secretary and received by the Secretary not later than three (3) days prior to the Annual Meeting.

### *Officers*

19. The Officers of the corporation shall be president, four vice-presidents, a secretary, a recording secretary, a treasurer, and such other officers as the Board of Directors may determine. The said officers shall be elected at the first board meeting following the Annual Meeting by the Directors by a majority vote of those present. No person shall be elected to the office of president for more than two years in succession, and at least two successive years shall intervene between any terms of office so held.
20. The President shall be ex-officio.
21. The Immediate Past President shall be an officer of the corporation and whether or not elected as a director shall ex-officio attend all Board of Directors' meetings.

### *Regional Directors*

22. For purposes of regional representation, Canada shall be divided into the following seven districts or regions:
  - (a) British Columbia
  - (b) Alberta and Saskatchewan
  - (c) Manitoba and North-Western Ontario to the Lakehead (Fort William and Port Arthur)
  - (d) Remainder of Ontario
  - (e) Quebec
  - (f) New Brunswick and Nova Scotia
  - (g) Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

23. The Board of Directors may from time to time appoint regional directors from each region from the members resident in their respective regions to hold office for one year. All such members appointed shall be members of the Regional Directors' Committee.
24. The duties of the Regional Directors shall be:
  - (a) To carry out the objects of the society in their region;
  - (b) To establish and maintain contact with the members resident in their respective regions;
  - (c) To assist the Board of Directors with suggestions for improvement of the Society;
  - (d) To attend meetings of the Board of Directors whenever possible.

#### *Standing Committees*

25. The Nominating Committee shall be composed of the President, the four Vice-Presidents, together with the Immediate Past President. It shall prepare a slate of nominations for the Board of Directors for circulation by the Secretary as prescribed in the by-laws. The Immediate Past President shall be the chairman of this committee.
26. The Rose Cultural Advisory Committee shall be composed of fourteen (14) members of the society who, except for the Chairman, need not be Directors of the corporation. The members of this Board shall be appointed by the President each year from among experienced rosarians across Canada. The committee will be available to the membership at large for consultation, and will assist the members in all phases of rose culture, without charge.

#### *Operating Committees*

27. (I) The Board of Directors shall appoint from among its members a Chairman for each of the following operating committees, which shall be responsible to the Board of Directors, and shall hold office for the fiscal year.

The Chairman so appointed shall select their committee members from other Directors and/or members in good standing in the society.

- (a) Exhibition Committee
  - (b) Finance Committee
  - (c) Membership Committee
  - (d) Programme Committee
  - (e) Properties Committee
  - (f) Publication Committee
  - (g) Publicity Committee
- (II) Regional Directors' Committee, which is also an operating committee, shall be composed of a chairman appointed by the Board of Directors from among its members and all the Regional Directors.
- (III) Additional operating committees may be appointed by the Board of Directors from time to time as the need arises.

### *Banking*

28. The funds of the corporation shall be deposited in such chartered bank or banks, or other financial institutions as may be approved from time to time by the Board.
29. The funds of the corporation shall be approved for disbursement by the Board of Directors upon vouchers submitted by the corporation members authorized by the Board as responsible for the activity involved.
30. All cheques drawn on the funds of the corporation shall require the signature of the President, or a Vice-President, together with that of the Treasurer, provided always that no one officer can sign in two capacities.

### *Meetings of the Corporation*

31. The annual meeting of the corporation for the election of Directors and for the presentation of the President's and

Treasurer's reports, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, shall be held in the month of October in each year at such time and place as shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

32. A special general meeting of the corporation shall be called at any time within not less than fourteen days nor more than thirty days by the President upon authorization by the Board of Directors, or upon a request for such meeting made to the President in writing, by twenty-five or more members.
33. Twenty-five members shall constitute a quorum of the corporation.
34. Except as otherwise provided at all meetings of the corporation each member present shall be entitled to one vote.
35. Notice of any annual or special general meeting of the corporation shall be mailed by the Secretary to every member at least fourteen days in advance of the date called.

### *Affiliations*

36. The corporation may become affiliated with such other organizations as the Board of Directors may determine.
37. Where ten or more members of a horticultural society or a rose society apply for membership in this corporation through the said horticultural or rose society, The Canadian Rose Society shall offer as a prize for competition in the affiliated rose society or horticultural society's rose show, or in the rose section of its flower show, a silver medal; provided, that there shall be at least three exhibitors in competition for the said medal.
38. Upon the application for affiliation by a horticultural society or rose society, and the payment of an annual membership fee by the said horticultural society or rose society of \$6.00, The Canadian Rose Society shall offer as a prize for competition in the affiliated rose society or horticultural society's rose show, or in the rose section of its flower show, a bronze medal; provided, however, that there shall be at least three exhibitors in competition for the said medal.

### *Rose Exhibitions*

39. Rose exhibitions shall be held in the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto at such dates and places as the Board of Directors may determine; any affiliated rose society or horticultural society with the approval of the Board of Directors may hold a rose exhibition where the Canadian Rose Society's national trophies are the major awards.

### *Publications*

40. The corporation shall publish "The Canadian Rose Annual" and "The Rose Bulletin", and such other publications as the Board of Directors may determine.

### *Deposit of Securities for Safekeeping*

41. The securities of the corporation shall be deposited for safekeeping with one or more bankers, trust companies or other financial institutions to be selected by the Board of Directors. Any and all securities so deposited may be withdrawn, from time to time, only upon the written order of the corporation signed by such officer or officers, agent or agents of the corporation, and in such manner, as shall from time to time be determined by resolution of the Board of Directors, and such authority may be general or confined to specific instances. The institutions which may be so selected as custodians of the Board of Directors shall be fully protected in acting in accordance with the directions of the Board of Directors and shall in no event be liable for the due application of the securities so withdrawn from deposit or the proceeds thereof.
42. The corporation seal and all books, papers, records, correspondence, contracts and other documents belonging to the corporation shall be kept in custody of the Secretary or Treasurer, and he or she shall deliver them only when authorized by resolution of the Board of Directors to do so, and to such person or persons as may be named in the resolution.

### *Execution of Documents*

43. Deeds, transfers, licences, contracts and engagements on behalf of the corporation shall be signed by either the President or a



Vice-President, and by the Secretary, and the Secretary shall affix the seal of the corporation to such instruments as require the same.

Contracts in the ordinary course of the corporation's operations may be entered into on behalf of the corporation by the President, a Vice-President, Treasurer or by any person authorized by the Board.

The President, a Vice-President, the directors, Secretary or Treasurer, or any one of them, or any person or persons, from time to time designated by the Board of Directors, may transfer any and all shares, bonds or other securities from time to time standing in the name of the corporation in its individual or any other capacity or as trustee or otherwise and may accept in the name and on behalf of the corporation transfers of shares, bonds or other securities from time to time transferred to the corporation, and may affix the corporate seal to any such transfers or acceptances of transfers, and may make, execute and deliver under the corporate seal any and all instruments in writing necessary or proper for such purposes, including the appointment of an attorney or attorneys to make or accept transfers of shares, bonds, or other securities on the books of any company or corporation.

Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary contained in the by-laws of the corporation, the Board of Directors may at any time by resolution direct the manner in which, and the person or persons by whom, any particular instrument, contract or obligations of the corporation may or shall be executed.

#### *Notice*

44. Whenever under the provisions of the by-laws of the corporation, notice is required to be given, such notice may be given either personally or telegraphed or by depositing same in a post office or a public letter-box, in a prepaid wrapper addressed to the director, officer or member at his or their address as the same appears on the books of the corporation. A notice or other document so sent by post shall be held to be sent at the time when the same was deposited in a post office or public letter-box as aforesaid, or if telegraphed shall be held to be sent when the same was handed to the telegraph company or its

messenger. For the purpose of sending any notice the address of any member, director or officer shall be his last address as recorded on the books of the corporation.

#### *Error or Omission in Notice*

45. No error or omission in giving notice of any annual or general meeting or any adjourned meeting, whether annual or general, of the members of the corporation shall invalidate such meeting or make void any proceedings taken thereat, and any member may at any time waive notice of any such meeting and may ratify, approve and confirm any or all proceedings taken or had thereat. For the purpose of sending notice to any member, director or officer for any meeting or otherwise, the address of any member, director or officer shall be his last address recorded on the books of the corporation.

#### *Adjournments*

46. Any meetings of the corporation or of the directors may be adjourned at any time and from time to time and such business may be transacted at such adjourned meeting as might have been transacted at the original meeting from which such adjournment took place. No notice shall be required of any such adjournment. Such adjournment may be made notwithstanding that no quorum is present.

#### *Voting*

47. A member may appoint as his proxy any other member to vote at any annual or special general meeting.  
At all meetings of members of the corporation every question shall be determined by a majority of votes cast unless otherwise specifically provided by the Companies Act or by the by-laws.

#### *Financial Year*

48. Unless otherwise ordered by the Board of Directors, the fiscal year of the corporation shall terminate on the 31st day of December in each year.

### *Honorary Offices and Titles*

49. The Board of Directors may elect from among the members of the corporation, in recognition for outstanding services, an Honorary President, five Honorary Vice-Presidents, and Honorary Directors not to exceed ten in number, each to hold office for one fiscal year, and be eligible for re-election.

### *Auditors*

50. The members shall at each annual meeting appoint an auditor or auditors to audit the accounts of the corporation, to hold office until the next annual meeting, provided that the directors may fill any casual vacancy in the office of auditor. The remuneration of the auditor shall be fixed by the Board of Directors.

### *Rules and Regulations*

51. The Board of Directors may prescribe such rules and regulations not inconsistent with these, relating to the management and operation of the corporation as they deem expedient, provided that such rules and regulations shall have force and effect only until the next annual meeting of the members of the corporation, when they shall be confirmed, and in default of confirmation at such annual meeting of members shall of and from that time cease to have force and effect.

### *Amendment of By-laws*

52. The by-laws of the corporation may be repealed or amended by by-law enacted by a majority of the directors at a meeting of the Board of Directors and sanctioned by an affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the members at a meeting duly called for the purpose of considering the said by-law, provided that the enactment, repeal or amendment of such by-law shall not be enforced or acted upon until the approval of the Secretary of State has been obtained.

*(With amendments to November 1963)*

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**Upjohn**

to control  
**Powdery Mildew,**  
use **Acti-dione PM\***

Weekly spray applications of Acti-dione PM throughout spring and summer help protect your prized roses from this killing disease. This antibiotic-fungicide will bring mildew under control even when the disease is well advanced.

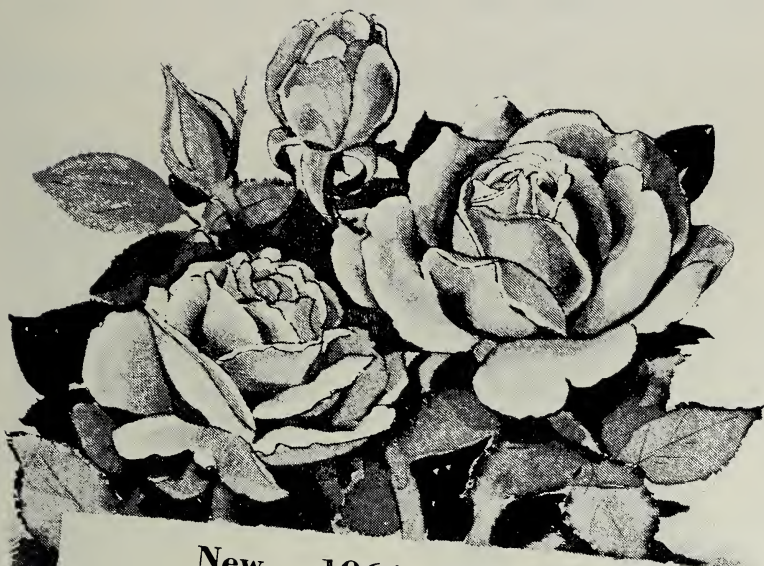
Easy to apply with hand or power sprayer, Acti-dione PM leaves no unsightly residue to mar your roses' beauty.

For further information on lawn and garden care, write to: **Agriculture Sales**

**The Upjohn Company**  
**Kalamazoo, Michigan**

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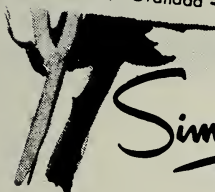




New... 1964 All-America  
**AWARD WINNING ROSE**  
**"GRANADA"**

**The Super Star of Europe**

Let me begin by asking you this question: does the name "Granada" mean anything to you? This is a Spanish name, and also the name given to the 1964 All-America Award Winner. The gaiety of bright Spanish colors, the spice of Spain in its fragrance . . . all give you this brilliant new rose, the glamour of far-away places. Imagine, if you can, a bicolor brightly fluorescent in varying colors of scarlet, nasturtium-red and gleaming lemon-yellow. The long, tapered buds and the graceful blooms come abundantly on strong, individual stems. A vigorous, tall, upright Hybrid Tea with dark green, holly-like foliage. Be sure to bring beauty into your garden this year with the 1964 All-America Award Winner, "Granada"—available through Simpson's and Simpsons-Sears.

 **Simpson's** and **SIMPSONS-SEARS**

## Are you troubled with suckers on your rose bushes?

It might interest you to know that the large majority of all the rose bushes grown on this continent are budded for convenience on different Cutting rootstocks which will sooner or later start suckering.

We guarantee that any rose bushes grown by us will **never produce any suckers**, because we bud them on **Nonsuckering Multiflora Seedlings** which also give our bushes extra vigour and a longer life.

So be wise and demand a multiflora **Seedling** rootstock for your rose bushes and you will never need to worry about your roses turning wild.



Visit our nurseries from end of June on. Besides our usual rich assortment of latest and regular varieties, you will see the following NOVELTIES in bloom: Belle Epoque, Bonne Nuit, Candy Stripe, Crimson Duke, Granada, Gruss an Berlin, Manola, Pascali, Dr. A. J. Verhage, Floriade, Claire France, Francine, Queen Fabiola, Rouge Dot, Royal Scarlet, Gold Topas, Mysterium, Orange Sensation, Saratoga, Swartmore, Traviata and other novelties.

*Send in for our complete rose list.*

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**CAN MAKE YOUR GARDEN  
A "COMPLIMENT WINNER"**

## **PLANTS, SHRUBS, SEEDS**

One of Toronto's most complete selections of shrubs and roses, including award-winning All-American selections. Grass, flower and vegetable seeds . . . assorted fertilizers.

## **GARDEN TOOLS**

Tools for the cropping and care of your garden . . . from shears, rakes and shovels to hand and power mowers, cultivators and lawn rollers designed to help you cultivate a more beautiful garden.

## **GARDEN ACCESSORIES**

The dress-up items that lend extra charm to the garden scene . . . fan and straight trellises, wooden rose and vine arbours, folding fences plus many types of colourful lawn ornaments.

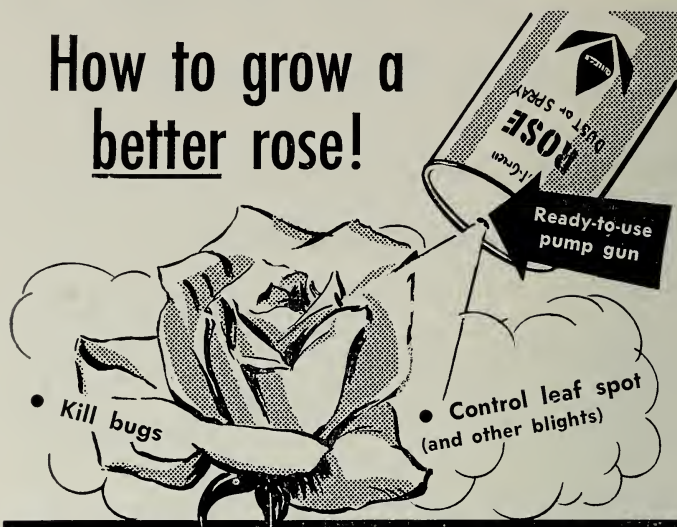
THE GARDEN GROVE  
EATON'S MAIN STORE—BASEMENT





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How to grow a  
better rose!



**CHIPMAN ROSE DUST or SPRAY**

**CHIPMAN CHEMICALS LIMITED**

**519 Parkdale Avenue North**

**Hamilton, Ontario**

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**MODERN ROSE NURSERY**  
**GROWER OF QUALITY ROSES**

The 1964 Award winner 'Granada' and the rose with a big future Vienna Charm' and a dozen other new European varieties can be seen in our field during the summer of 1964. For price and variety list write to:

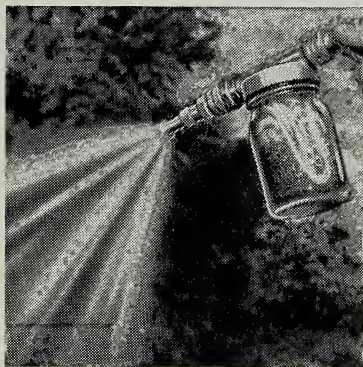
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Phone PL. 9-6505

# *The Easy Pleasant Way To Enjoy Beautiful Roses!*

Thousands of expert Rose growers depend on regular applications of RA-PID-GRO to keep their plants vigorous and covered with excellent bloom.



## *Feed and Spray In One Operation*

You are applying insecticides and fungicides to your Roses. Such pest control sprays are an essential requirement of any good Rose care. Simply add RA-PID-GRO to your pest control solution at the rate of one teaspoon RA-PID-GRO in each quart. Stir thoroughly and spray the Roses in the regular way. You can control insects and diseases, feed quickly and efficiently through the foliage all in the same application. This is less work, less bother, and gives you better results than any other method we know.

**The Instantly Soluble  
Concentrated High-Nutrition  
Plant Food for 5-Way Feeding!**



*Phil T. Reilly*

The pioneer in foliar feeding; originator of the Reilly Secret Formula, balancing basic nutrients; Nitrogen 23%, Phosphoric Acid 21%, Potash 17% plus trace elements and hormones.

ORIGINAL & GENUINE

# **RA-PID-GRO**





## "CHEZ PERRON TOUT EST BON"



### "WE LEAD IN PLANTS AND SEEDS"

Our 1964 Garden Guide, 96 pages, abundantly illustrated, price 50¢, refundable when purchasing for \$3.00 or more.

*We publish 2 editions, one in French and one in English.*

We are distributors in Eastern Canada for Ra-Pid-Gro (23-21-17), plus all minor elements and vitamins B<sub>1</sub> and B<sub>2</sub>, known as the miracle plant food.

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**And NEW**

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Available at Better Hardware Stores and Garden Supply Centres

## SHUR-GAIN DIVISION CANADA PACKERS



#### TURF SPECIAL

for lawns

40 lbs. feeds 4000 sq. ft.

# COMPLETE ROSE PROTECTION AND FEEDING

with



**PROTEXALL SPRAY or PROTEXALL DUST**  
**PLANT ROTARY DUSTER**

**PLANT PROD 20-20-20 INSTANT PLANT FOOD**

**SKOOT — REPELLENT FOR RABBITS MICE AND DEER**

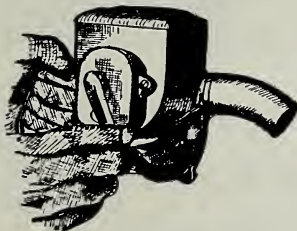
**ACTO Q.R. CONCENTRATE HERBAL COMPOST MAKER**

## PROTEXALL SPRAY or PROTEXALL DUST

A powerful combination of insecticides and fungicides that will protect roses and other flowers and shrubs from most insects and diseases such as aphids, mites, rose chaffers and others, as well as black spot and mildew.

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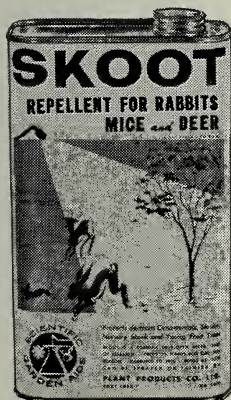


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*Harmless to people, pets and wild  
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**CANADA REX SPRAY COMPANY  
LIMITED**  
Brighton, Ontario



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Our Catalogue contains careful descriptions of the 88 varieties we grow as main sorts. They range from the modern, such as Super Star, to old favourites like Shot Silk. We also list briefly 176 varieties old and new; perhaps you will find there one long sought in vain.

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We chose 40 to describe as the best, and we have some very old and quite rare varieties in a supporting list of 100.

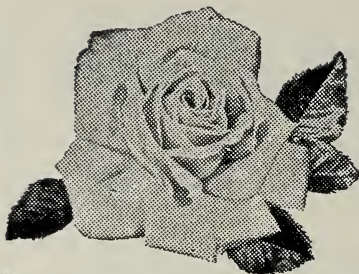
### THE HARKNESS CATALOGUE

It lists 715 Roses and 40 Standards. The descriptions we write as honestly as we are able. Catalogues are sent to our customers in June. If you would like a copy, please write for one. We believe you will find the catalogue interesting to read, and worth keeping by you.

## R. HARKNESS & CO. LTD.

*THE ROSE GARDENS*

HITCHIN, HERTS., ENGLAND



# ROSES

*the best of the new varieties, as well as the old favorites*

**ROSES ON BOTH CANINA AND MULTIFLORA UNDERSTOCKS AVAILABLE.**

*Some of the new varieties available are as follows:*

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## **EDDIE'S NURSERIES**

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**Vancouver 13, B.C.**

## **SO - GREEN FERTILIZER 7-7-7**

Research at University of Louisiana indicated Roses should have a balanced formula fertilizer of 1-1-1 or multiples thereof.



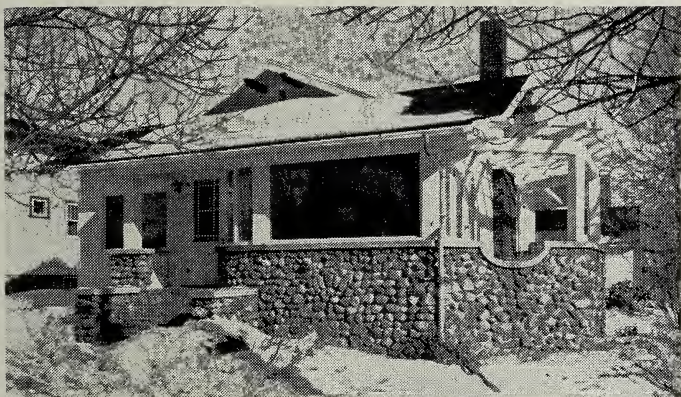
Dr. R. W. Oliver's article "Roses and Soil Fertility" recommends a fertilizer with balanced Ratio of 7-7-7.

Granular, odourless, dustless So-Green is available in 5, 20, 40, and 80 lb. bags at Garden Centres, Hardware and Department Stores.

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all winter long



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The ideal pruners for Roses.  
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shrubs.

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**\$1.79** bottles.

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FOR TRANSPLANTING**

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OVER A MILLION SOLD



At Florists, Department, Hardware,  
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# AWARD WINNING ROSES

are the result of proper  
nutrition and insect control



This year, give your roses this ideal care *the easier way*. Let Greenfield do the work for you, safely, easily and more effectively than ever before. Here are two custom-made products to meet your needs.

## Greenfield

### GRASS & WEED CONTROL — ROSE FOOD

This contains a unique 7-8-5 organic formula especially for roses — and exclusive Treflan for safe, effective, control of unwanted grass and many broadleaf weeds in your rose beds. No more weeding! 5 lb. shaker can — \$1.89



## Greenfield SYSTEMIC INSECT SPRAY

This product gives outstanding protection for your roses against chaffing, sucking and boring insects. It penetrates into the sap stream, protecting the plant from the inside. Rain or watering can't wash it off. No more insect problems! 8 oz. bottle — \$1.98



Available at major nurseries, garden centres and hardware stores.

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Phone 221-9311

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## Acclimatized CANADIAN GROWN ROSES

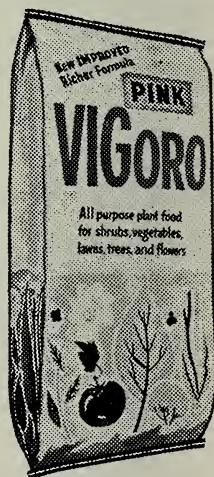
225 Rose varieties

Competitive prices

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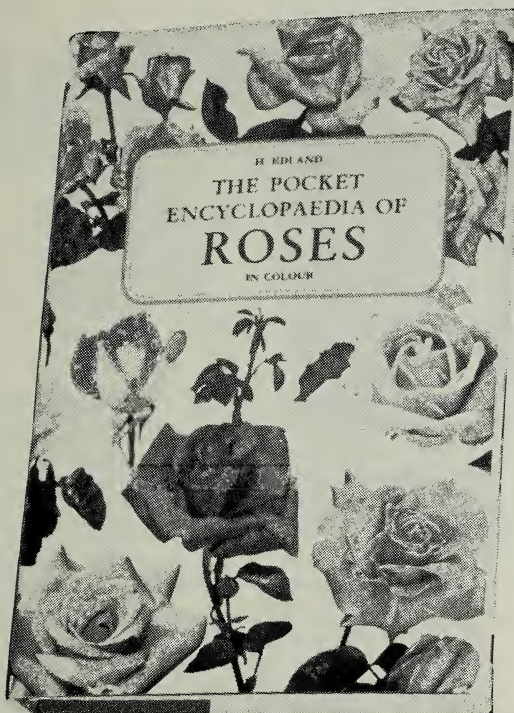
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AGRICHEM DIVISION

TORONTO 18, ONTARIO



Beautiful, full-colour plates of over 421 varieties of breath-taking roses.

Plus valuable section on all matters of cultivation for successful rose growing.

AUTHOR: H. EDLAND

Price \$3.50

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**COPP CLARK**  
PUBLISHING  CO. LIMITED  
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*(See Review Page 36)*



# *Two-way beauty control for* **YOUR ROSES!**



*Be Sure it's...*

**WILSON'S**  
PESTICIDES

**1 . . . WILSON'S GARDEN SPRAY** kills all insects attacking roses and mites too! Leaves no visible residue to cloud the beauty of foliage or flowers.

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## **HAWLMARK ROSES** OF WORLD WIDE REPUTATION

We would gladly send our illustrated catalogue which contains the best of the new and old varieties, free on request.

Repeat orders from satisfied Canadian customers indicate our trees do well.

**ALEX. DICKSON & SONS, LTD.**

HAWLMARK

NEWTOWNARDS

NORTHERN IRELAND





## ROSE SPRAY KIT

**COMPLETE PROTECTION.** For complete protection of your roses from insects and disease, there is nothing better than the ORTHO Rose Spray Kit. The kit contains ISOTOX and ORTHO Rose & Garden Fungicide. ISOTOX Garden Spray is widely recognized as one of the best all-purpose insecticides available. It gives you control of aphids, thrips, beetles, red spider mites, caterpillars, rose chafers, and many others. ORTHO Rose & Garden Fungicide is the first control known to suppress the three major rose diseases: Rust, Black Spot, and Powdery Mildew. This product contains PHALTAN the ORTHO-developed 'miracle' fungicide which makes such complete control possible. With these two products in the ORTHO Rose Spray Kit, you have everything necessary for complete protection against insects and disease.



And for healthier roses with bigger blooms and more blooms use ORTHO Liquid Rose Food. This specially prepared 8-12-4 formula plus a Chelating agent is designed specifically for roses. Feeds through roots and foliage making fertilizing as easy as watering.

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ORTHOM DIVISION

OAKVILLE, ONTARIO

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

Reg. T.M.: ISOTOX, ORTHOM

# The Garden Club of Toronto



## TENTH ANNUAL FLOWER SHOW

"THE CHANGING SEASONS"

THE O'KEEFE CENTRE

APRIL 14TH TO 19TH

## BROOKDALE-KINGSWAY NURSERIES

"FOR QUALITY AND SERVICE"

PERENNIALS

ROSES

EVERGREENS

HEDGING

VINES

TREES

SHRUBS



Canada's Most Famous "GARDENING GUIDE" is now better than ever before. This completely NEW 1964-65 GARDENING GUIDE for the Homeowner is now available FREE on request. It is beautifully illustrated and again includes the very popular DO-IT-YOURSELF Section PLUS a BRAND NEW LANDSCAPING GUIDE. Send for your copy today.

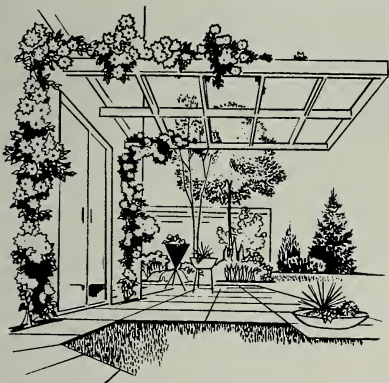
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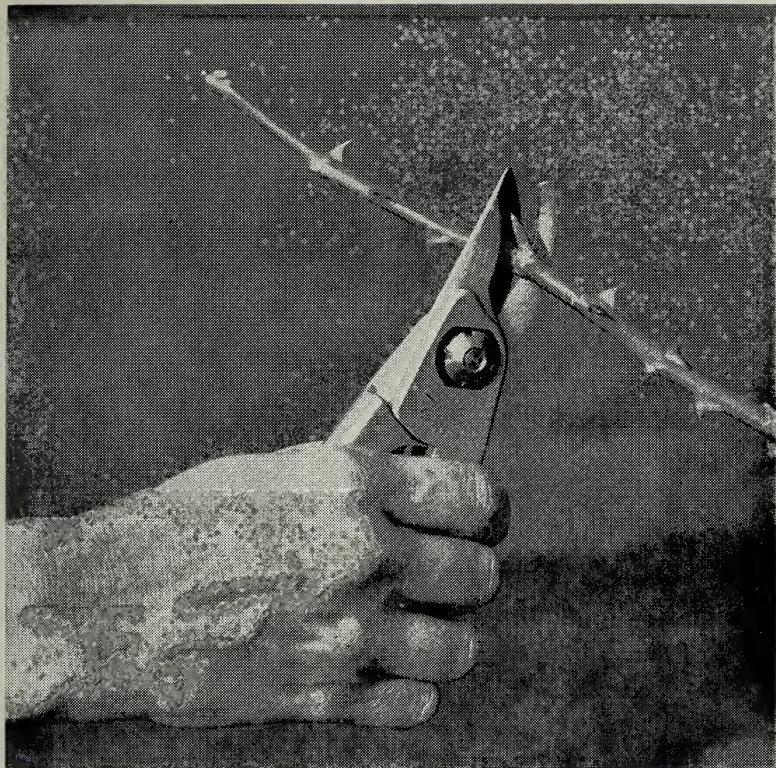
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